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VOL. III

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 27, 1916

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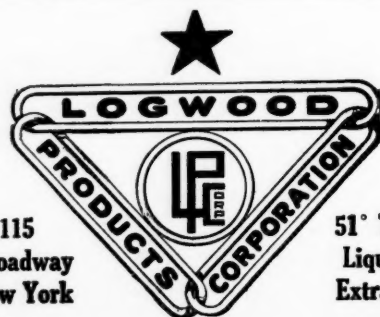
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OUR PROGRESS IN DYE MANUFACTURE

Everything in dyestuffs of domestic manufacture is represented at the National Exposition of Chemical Industries. After an inspection of the many exhibits there is no gainsaying the wonderful strides made in the manufacture of aniline intermediates and finished colors, nor the ability of the American chemist to cope with problems of furnishing this country, and more, with all the dyeing material needed. All that is required is a little more time, a little more co-operation and a little less secrecy. It is not necessary to make the public a confidant of every manufacturing detail, but a little information as to what is being done would deter many a competitor from rushing headlong into the manufacture of similar products, thus avoiding ruthless and useless competition. Competition may be the life of trade but the color industry is too young to be benefited, too much competition would be destructive. More capital is needed to develop other branches of the coal-tar tree, and scrapped factories are poor prospectuses for prospective investors.

ALL EXPORT RECORDS BROKEN

American exports have finally passed the half-billion a month mark. Statistics issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, show that the exports for August amounted to \$510,000,000, which is not only the record for this country, but for all countries. It is \$35,000,000 higher than the previous high record, which was established in May, and \$45,000,000 higher than the June total.

Imports, on the other hand, showed a decrease for August, the total being \$199,247,391. This is a decline of \$47,000,000 as compared with June, the record month. It is greater than the total for any previous August, however. The exports for the year ended with August totaled \$4,750,000,000 and the imports, \$2,300,000,000, both totals being far in advance of those for a similar period in any previous year.

Of the August imports, 66.5 per cent entered free of duty, compared with 67.5 per cent in August, 1915.

The favorable trade balance for August was 311 million dollars, comparing with an export balance of 119 million in August, 1915, and an import balance of 19 million in August, 1914. For the 12 months to August 31, 1916, the export balance was 2,465 million dollars, as against 1,363 million in the preceding year and 374 million two years ago.

The net inward gold movement for the month of August was 29 million and for the year 410 million dollars, a record total. Last year the net inward gold movement was 146 million and two years ago, a net outward movement of 95 million. Gold imports in August were \$41,238,716, compared with \$61,641,191 in August, 1915, and \$3,045,219 in August, 1914. Gold exports in August were \$11,780,129, against \$1,128,423 in August, 1915, and \$18,125,617 in August, 1914. The year's gold imports were \$518,451,553, as against \$244,035,950 last year and \$59,312,328 two years

ago; while gold exports in 1916 were \$108,104,549, compared with \$97,749,270 last year and \$153,984,944 for the 12 months ending with August, 1914.

CHEMISTRY AS AN AID IN THE PRODUCTION OF MORE FOOD

We are all familiar with the fact that the proper use of chemicals, such as Nitrate of Soda, the different Potash fertilizers, lime, etc., will greatly stimulate the growth of our food producing plants, but it has probably never occurred to the average person that the growth of chemical industries by producing organic chemical substitutes for vegetable dye materials that formerly were grown on land has released a large acreage of land that is now used in the cultivation of grain and food materials, says a bulletin of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

It is true that organic chemistry has never produced pure foodstuffs directly, but it is estimated that by the production of artificial Alizarin a yellow and red dye material which was formerly obtained from madder root, land valued to the extent of over \$28,000,000 has been released for other agricultural purposes. Indigo, one of the most valuable blue dyes, obtained from the Indigo plant, is another example where the artificial organic product has replaced the valuable leaf color and the land utilized in planting Indigo is now used for raising of foodstuffs.

Our laws have never been considered as being very fair to the American Chemical Industries. As a consequence when you have a prescription filled, or buy a pair of stockings, or a plume for your hat, a pair of kid gloves, wall paper, or your daily newspaper, or even a loaf of bread, a roll, or a brick of flavored ice cream, you are paying in a more or less degree higher prices because the patent laws of the United States afford the foreign manufacturer a big advantage over the American manufacturer by giving him protection which his own country and his own country's laws will not give to him. The diversity of the chemical industry is so great and its ramifications reach so far and touch the happiness and prosperity of our people at so many points that it is a crime that our law makers have not given Americans protection by a better patent law and better tariff law than the laws of this country now afford these industries.

There is hardly anything about us that concerns our welfare, and at the same time is not dependent upon organic chemistry; or in the broadest terms, upon chemical industries. For example: foods, medicine, dyestuffs, soaps, nitroglycerin, dynamite and other explosives used in agriculture and warfare, paper, celluloid, ink, perfumes, artificial silk, paints, oils, varnishes, artificial fibres for textile purposes and all of the trades furnishing supplies for the above mentioned industries, are interdependent on the chemical industry.

As an example take Phenol (commonly known as Carbolio Acid), a good disinfectant, likewise a good antiseptic, an internal medicine, is a basis of yellow dyestuffs when treated with Nitric Acid, and when treated with considerable heat with the same acid it gives us Lyddit, the most powerful explosive known. This same substance when treated with Hydrogen Gas yields a whole class of fever remedies, without which the practice of medicine would be hampered to a great degree. The same substance further treated with Nitrate Acid gives us the starting point for red and blue as well as green dyestuffs, and the so-called Para reds, used in the dyeing of table linens, wall paper, printing, the making of red paints, etc. Salvarsan (the well known 606) which has done more to revolution-

ize the practice of medicine, and to increase the sum total of human happiness than anything in recent years, is nothing more or less than arsenical yellow dye.

GOLD PRODUCTION AND CYANIDES

Economists say that it is the abundance of gold that is boosting the cost of living, in which case all commodities will be yet higher, for the shipment of this metal to the United States from all parts of the globe is increasing daily and miners are neglecting no opportunity to add to our wealth from the rich natural deposits within the borders of our own possessions. It may be that the plentiful supply of gold is making for the higher cost of chemicals, but to the mining phase of the situation is directly traceable the scarcity and high cost of sodium cyanide and cyanide mixtures for large quantities of the cyanides are used in the recovery of precious metals, cyanization having replaced the former method of amalgamation. In the last few weeks the market has been practically denuded of spot supplies and possessors of small lots are asking as high as 55 cents a pound for sodium cyanide.

The manufacture of cyanides in this country was never on a scale sufficiently large to meet all internal requirements. This was of no great significance before the war as importations from England and Germany made up the deficiency, but since supplies from these sources have been shut off, home consumption has depended entirely upon domestic production. Foreign markets, too, are looking to this country for their cyanides, in fact a large foreign order recently filled is held responsible for the aggravated condition of the spot market. It is claimed that domestic manufacturers are not a party to any foreign transactions, but insist that their product be for home consumption only.

Cyanides are also in demand for electro-plating, fumigating, etc. For such purposes potassium cyanide was formerly used, but as the base potassium became scarce and prices almost prohibitive, a sodium base was substituted, and sodium cyanide is now used to the exclusion of the potassium cyanide. And the change will probably be permanent, for the results obtained in the use of the sodium product are said to be equal if not superior to those from the potassium. The cyanogen content of the former is greater being proportionately 129, to 100, sodium cyanide, 96-98 per cent containing 51-52 per cent of cyanogen, while potassium cyanide contains only 38 per cent.

The demand for the cyanides is so far in excess of the production that customers are receiving only about 50 per cent of their former allotments. Contracts are no longer made, but each customer's requirements are taken care of month to month with proportionate deliveries. Prices each month are based on the fluctuations in the cost of the crudes and are said to be considerably under those of the spot market. The scarcity has led, in many instances, to a reversion to the amalgamation process of extracting gold, and to the spraying of vegetation with other chemicals instead of fumigation with a cyanide.

FRANCE PROHIBITS EXPORTS OF CHEMICALS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, September 21 (Special)—A cablegram from the American Consul General at Paris says:

"A decree of September 16, prohibits the export, transit, etc., of the following goods: Chromic acid, fatty chromates and bichromates, sulphurous anhydrid, arrack, arsenic ore, asphalt, bitumen, pitch, whale and cachalot spermaceti, borax, boracic acid, other boron compounds, calcareous bitumen, cinnamon, halogen carbon compounds, all metallic and metalloidal chlorides, blacking, glue of all kinds and materials therefor, including casein, egg or serum albumen; dried blood dextrin, soluble starches, gelatine and glues made from hides, from hide and leather waste and animal refuse; formic ether, feldspar, diamond drawplates of all diameters, cloves, electric material, suitable for military use, and detached parts; manufactures of lead, sodium, varnish. The decree is subject to the usual exceptions.

"A decree of September 16 prohibits the importation into France and Algeria of liquid bromine of foreign origin or shipment. Goods already shipped direct or declared for warehousing are still admitted. The Ministry of Commerce may accord exceptions."

**CO-ORDINATED EFFORT THE NEED OF OUR
CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, SAYS DR. HERTY**

In Opening Address at Second National Exposition of Chemical Industries He Points to Need for Co-operation to Develop Along the Broadest Lines

"While the growth of chemical industries during the past year has been marvellous, nevertheless we chemists must bear in mind that if this growth is to reach its full fruition, co-operation along the broadest lines is absolutely necessary in all of our efforts," said Dr. Charles H. Herty, president of the American Chemical Society in his address at the formal opening of the Second National Exposition of Chemical Industries and the convention of the American Chemical Society.

"Germany has already publicly announced the unification of all of the separate establishments of its great dyestuff industry. So, too, have we learned recently of the international co-operation between the chemists of England, France, Russia, and Italy. In view of such developments, it behooves us to give the most serious consideration to the question of our policies in the development of the American chemical industry. Under our national laws, combinations are made illegal, and, in the past, the American chemical manufacturer has been characterized by a rather unusual amount of secretiveness regarding his operations. Surely the day has arrived for broader policies, in which the forces of this nation can harmoniously work together without sacrificing individuality to the end, that the products of American chemical industry, made from our own natural resources, may not only fully supply our domestic needs but may meet in fair competition the products of all other countries in the markets of the world.

"This problem of co-ordinated effort is the big problem of this week, and, in its out-working, I urge the loyal and patriotic thoughts of every chemist.

"In addition to the important advances here evidenced in the manufacture of dyestuffs, glass, porcelain, and machinery of all sorts for chemical plants, there is a distinct new feature furnished by the inclusion of exhibits of natural resources suited to the development of chemical industries. I feel that this modest beginning along this line presages a far wider development in the future, and that this exposition will assume naturally, though gradually, its true function, namely an assemblage of the products of chemical industry and a meeting place for consultation and discussion of manufacturing difficulties, and as an assemblage point for the exhibition of the great natural resources of this country, exhibited from the standpoint of their availability for the development of chemical industries. With this new and widened vision, untold possibilities of great national service present themselves."

Other speakers at the formal opening were Dr. Ira Remsen, former president of Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, and Thomas J. Keenan, secretary of the Technical Association of the Paper and Pulp Industry. Prof. Remsen said that the American chemical industry could be developed through the close co-operation of scientists and the industries.

That closer affiliation of some of the larger producers of chemicals is now well under way was the opinion privately expressed by chemists attending the convention. There has been over-production of some chemicals during this early period of development and under-development of other products, but these inconsistencies will be gradually wiped out.

The progress which has been made during the past two years, as evidenced by the exhibits, has been substantial, and in the time which it is believed will elapse before European producers are again in the field the American chemical industry will have attained a preeminence which not even the undoubted genius of Germany in this field will seriously affect. We have accomplished in this country in two years what it has taken other countries decades to accomplish.

Interesting features of the exhibits will be described and a comprehensive report of the convention of the American Chemical Society will be published in the October 4 issue of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

**SECOND NATIONAL EXPOSITION
OF AMERICAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES**

What This Means to Our Growing Trade in Such Products—The Marvellous Expansion of the Past Two Years Placed on Review

The First National Exposition of Chemical Industries, held at the Grand Central Palace, New York City, September 20 to 25, 1915, was a distinctly notable event in the evolution of American industrial life. Expositions of this branch in other countries have been of the greatest value in developing a solidarity of interest among chemical manufacturers, in bringing them more closely in touch with producers of raw materials, with novel devices and perfected methods, with designers of improved mechanical accessories, and finally with the consumers of finished products. Such occasions have been stimulating, suggestive, and inspiring; showing where national resources have been neglected, where the needs of domestic consumption have been overlooked or only inadequately met, and, on the other hand, where difficulties and obstacles, physical, technical, or commercial, have been vanquished by the intelligent application of scientific fact and theory, or by the happy combination of pluck, daring, and skillful adaptation.

This first gathering of our country's technical chemists for a comprehensive presentation of their achievements in meeting the Nation's demands for an enormous variety of products, that fall ordinarily into the category of chemicals, was unquestionably highly educative. It showed marvellous accomplishment in certain fields; in others it revealed a lack of enterprise in utilizing effectively and fully the magnificent treasures of our mines, forests, fields, and streams.

The Second National Exposition, to be held at the same place during the week beginning September 25, promises to be equally noteworthy. The number of exhibitors is tripled. Over 50,000 visited the exposition of 1915. An attendance ranging from 100,000 to 200,000 is confidently expected during the coming week.

Expansion of Chemical Technology

No branch in the cycle of American industries has presented such a marvelous rate of expansion during the past two years as chemical technology. The degree to which this Nation was dependent upon foreign sources for the greater part of its chemicals, drugs, and dyes was revealed to us in a brusque, uncomfortable manner, as the rapid succession of embargoes consequent upon the great European conflict suddenly threatened a multitude of manufacturing activities, dependent upon regular supplies of certain chemicals, with dislocation or paralysis.

This exposition will be a barometer, as it were, showing in a vivid, picturesque way the wonderful progress and adaptation characteristic of these past few months, how American enterprise, skill, science, and capital have united to lay broad and deep the foundations of a comprehensive and self-contained national chemical industry. While the genius and energy of European chemists have been concentrated upon means and methods of destroying life and annihilating armed power, American chemists have been equally active in synthetic, constructive fields, swiftly evolving, one after another, various branches of industrial effort destined to emancipate us from a foreign commercial yoke.

Interesting Exhibit at the Exposition

Among the many interesting features illustrative of this evolution are such exhibits as the following: The barium industry, now utilizing to the fullest extent the boundless domestic deposits of barytes; the contact sulphuric acid process, now unsurpassed in volume and perfection of method; chemical glassware and porcelain, equal to the finest products of Germany; bleaching powder of the highest grade, of which, two years ago, but one-quarter of the country's needs was of domestic origin; the numerous sodium compounds, such as the ferrocyanide and the chlorate, now effectively and satisfactorily replacing the corresponding potassium salts, formerly imported in such quantities; a large group of medicinal chemicals hitherto secured exclusively from across the Atlantic, etc.

There are instructive exhibits showing how American

ingenuity is seeking to solve the nitrogen problem, and free us from further dependence upon Chile's swiftly vanishing stock of nitrate.

There are likewise exhibits revealing the ways in which our potash problem also is being worked out—slowly, but surely. The great feldspar deposits in many sections of the land, the vast supply of alunite in Utah, the waste gases of cement works and iron furnaces, all are contributing to the insistent appeal of American agriculture and industry for the customary rations of potash. Most important of all is the intelligent exploitation of the kelp along our Pacific littoral. Ordinarily we have imported annually over 1,000,000 tons of potash salts from Europe. We have neglected the enormous supply of potash which the waters of the Pacific offer us, involving no other outlay than that of harvesting a crop worth annually \$90,000,000 for its potash content, but containing in addition combined nitrogen, suitable for fertilizer purposes, valued at \$60,000,000.

Development of the Coal-Tar Chemical and Other Industries

The most striking feature of the Exposition is to be found in its revelation of the astonishing rapidity with which an American coal-tar chemical industry is being created. Formerly most of the coal-tar, benzol, and ammonia, liberated by our by-product coke ovens, was allowed to go to waste. Now it is all recovered.

There has been an almost mushroomlike growth of the industries producing dyestuffs, explosives, photographic chemicals, and synthetic medicinals, flavors and perfumes from prosaic coal-tar. And yet there is little of the mushroom about the spacious factories and jungles of machinery which have so swiftly appeared upon the scene. They are substantial, permanent assets in our industrial arsenal.

Two years ago a single firm made aniline on a small scale, while six companies produced artificial dyestuffs from intermediates imported from Europe.

Today 18 companies are manufacturing synthetic carboloid acid, and over 40 are producing aniline and other intermediates. Over 30 companies are making coal-tar dyes. The total number of operatives in this branch two years ago was 400; now single establishments employ 1,000 workmen. In 1914 we made one-tenth of the synthetic colors consumed in the United States by "assembling" foreign semimanufactured material. Today we produce three-quarters of the amount of artificial colors normally required by our textile, paper, and other industries, and every pound is made from American coal tar! The production is largely concentrated upon a few staple colors, used in great amounts. The variety of shades available is, however, being rapidly increased. A few years will see the American industry able to supply the great bulk of the domestic demand both in quantity and in variety.

Most of the new companies engaged in building up the American coal-tar chemical industry display their products in the Exposition.

Governmental Assistance to Chemical Industries

The National Government early recognized the importance of furthering in every possible way the evolution of a chemical industry. This has found concrete expression in a number of bureau organizations. The chief instrumentalities in this connection are the Bureau of Mines and the United States Geological Survey, in the Department of the Interior; the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Chemistry, and the Bureau of Soils, of the Department of Agriculture; and the Bureau of Standards, Bureau of the Census, and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce. Of the bureaus in the Department of Commerce, the Bureau of Standards has for its main purpose the standardization of the mechanical accessories, the processes, and the products of these industries; the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce brings the producer of raw materials into touch with the manufacturer, and the latter into relations with the consumer, through its studies of markets and trade opportunities at home and abroad; and the Bureau of the Census is the national bookkeeper of the industries.

Exhibits by Government Bureaus

Varied and extensive exhibits were made by the different governmental bureaus at the exposition of 1915. They were eminently interesting and instructive, and were re-

garded, in fact, as the leading feature of the exposition. They were grouped together, and the general effect was very striking. So large, however, was the concourse of visitors clustered about that particular section of the exposition that it has been found advisable this year to locate the separate exhibits of the various bureaus at different parts of the building.

The exhibit of the Bureau of Mines includes an imposing display of the means employed to insure the safety of the miner. The general public will probably gather in throngs, as was the case in 1915, to witness the expose of the fascinating process, devised by Dr. Rittman, of the Department of the Interior, for transforming almost worthless petroleum residues, at will, into volatile gasoline for motor engines, or into benzol and toluol, now employed on so vast a scale for the manufacture of high explosives and dyestuffs. Other exhibits illustrate the work of the bureau in producing the rare metal radium from American carnotite, at a cost far below that required by current methods of preparation in Austria and France, in studying the technology of petroleum, and in investigating the clays of the South.

The exhibit of the Bureau of the Census comprises a complete set of the publications and bulletins portraying, at quinquennial periods, the status and condition of the various chemical industries, and numerous charts illustrative of the growth of individual chemical industries.

The exhibit of the Bureau of Standards is the most complete and extensive of any of the departmental agencies. It illustrates in detail the varied activities of the bureau in standardizing methods and accessories in the manufacture of iron and steel, nonferrous metals, cement and concrete, lime and plaster, ceramics and glass, bituminous materials, paint and varnish, mineral oils, gas, textiles, paper, ink, rubber, sugar, refrigeration, electrochemical industries, and laboratories in general. Many types of apparatus will also be shown, such as thermometers, pyrometers, volumetric apparatus, calorimeters, saccharimeters, gas and water meters, etc. Samples of materials and illustrative methods of testing, calibration, and purification form prominent features. A large chart portrays graphically the temperatures involved in numerous industrial operations.

The exhibit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce shows the chemical trade the highly perfected methods for collecting, filing, and communicating trade information. An official will be in constant attendance, explaining to all visitors the many facilities offered by the mechanism of the Bureau for bringing to the attention of chemical manufacturers the opportunities for extending their trade to all quarters of the world, and for securing such information from foreign lands as may be helpful in improving and expanding their respective branches.

Value of Bureau Publications

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has devoted special attention to monographs upon chemical subjects. Among these are reports on "The Utilization of Atmospheric Nitrogen," "The Chemical Industries of Belgium, Holland, Norway, and Sweden," "Cottonseed Products," "Dyestuffs for American Textile and other Industries," "Foreign Trade in Denatured Alcohol," "Foreign Trade in Paints and Varnishes," "Foreign Salt Market and Industry," "South American Market for Soap," "Some Aspects of the Iron and Steel Industry in Europe," "The Sugar Industry," "The Pottery Industry," "Potash Production in California and Potash from Kelp," "The Dyestuff Situation in the United States," "Artificial Dyestuffs used in the United States," etc. Its latest publication is an exhaustive "census" of colors, entitled "Artificial Dyestuffs used in the United States; Quantity and Value of Foreign Imports and Domestic Production during the Fiscal Year 1913-14."

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is taking active steps to further an aggressive movement for extending the foreign markets for the products of the domestic chemical industry. It has organized an extensive sample room in connection with its district office in the customhouse, New York City, in which exhibits, collected at home and abroad, will show the character and extent of the demand for chemicals in various countries, especially in Latin America, the Orient, and Africa, favorite brands, customary containers, etc.

NEW DYESTUFF CENSUS IS COMPLETED

Proofs Now Available for Examination by Manufacturers At Office of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington—Annual Consumption of Dyes 29,000 Short Tons

The census of artificial dyestuffs used in this country during the year preceding the war is now in type and will be issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce some time in the very near future. Page proofs are now available for examination at the Bureau. It was originally intended to supply sets of page proofs to inquirers, but the demands have been so numerous that this plan had to be abandoned.

This census is in the main a detailed statistical study of American dyestuff imports, prepared by Dr. Thomas H. Norton at the request of American manufacturers and consumers of dyestuffs.

The necessity for a complete enumeration of the artificial coloring matters regularly consumed by the various manufacturing industries of this country soon became evident when these branches were threatened in 1914 by a dyestuff famine as a result of the war.

First and foremost came the matter of quantity. What is the total annual consumption of artificial colors in the United States? How many different dyes are in current use? What is the average annual consumption of each of these dyes?

There are nearly 1,000 coal-tar dyestuffs of recognized standing in the tinctorial world, i. e., their chemical composition, or at least the methods of preparation are publicly known. About twice as many are regularly manufactured and enter into international trade. Regarding the preparation or the composition of these latter, little or nothing has been published. Many colors of both categories are encountered commercially in the form of several marks or brands. These represent slight modifications of the primary dye, sometimes in regard to shade, often in regard to convenience of application. The form in which a dye is prepared for use on cotton may not be the best form for the needs of the silk dyer. The requirements of the feather dyer may be quite different from those of the manufacturer of ink.

It is essential that the organizers of a national color industry know how much annually is consumed of each primary dye, and how much of each minor modification is employed. Without such data the prospective manufacturer is at a loss to calculate the size and number of the units to be constructed for the production of any given dye. He is at an equal loss as to the equipment necessary to manufacture it in the different modifications of current use.

Industry One of Great Complexity

Again, the industry is one of great complexity, involving a high degree of co-ordination and of careful planning to avoid material loss in the way of by-products. In the various steps, intervening between a coal-tar "crude" and a finished dyestuff, each chemical reaction in the sequence is apt to produce certain percentages of closely allied compounds, isomeric substances as a rule. These latter may possess the same general chemical composition as the product more directly sought. The arrangement of the atoms in the molecule is, however, quite different. As a result, physical and chemical properties are totally unlike those characterizing the main substances. By-products possess, as a rule, distinct technical and commercial value. One may serve to make an entirely different dyestuff, another may be the raw material for manufacturing a valued medicinal; a third may be employed in the production of a photographic developer, etc.

It is now generally recognized that any intelligent effort to build up a comprehensive, self-contained American coal-tar chemical industry must rest upon the solid foundations of accurate, statistical data concerning the American market for artificial colors. In no other way can the creators of such an industry avoid duplication, overlapping, waste, and blundering, tentative struggles to adjust productive mechanism to a vague, indefinite demand. Without such fundamental data the future industry will be heavily handi-

capped by permanent overhead charges, accumulated as the result of being forced to feel its way in the dark, chemically, mechanically, commercially.

How the Census Was Taken

In taking the present census, it was necessary, first of all, to decide upon the *modus operandi*. The suggestion was made that the required information might be secured by appeals to all consumers of artificial colors.

A careful analysis of the problem showed that any such method of collecting data was impracticable. It would be impossible to secure a complete list of all users of dyestuffs, in scores of trades and manufacturing branches. Assuming that figures could be secured from all users of colors, their compilation would be a herculean task. Suppose that 5 tons of Congo red are consumed annually in this country. This amount might be divided up among several thousand consumers in lots ranging from 5 to 100 pounds.

The method adopted by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was much more simple, direct, and accurate. It was decided to use the data based upon the imports of artificial colors into this country during the 12 months ending June 30, 1914—a month before the outbreak of the present war. The remaining tenth is covered by the returns of the Bureau of the Census for the domestic coal-tar industry, covering the production of the calendar year 1914. No serious interference in the output of American colors occurred until after the beginning of 1915.

With the cordial co-operation of the Secretary of the Treasury all the invoices for the year in question were sent by the collectors of customs at the various ports of entry to a central point, where the essential data were transcribed. These include weight, value, and price. Some 37,500 different entries, each covering these three items, were necessary.

Entries Under 5,670 Heads—Different Trade Names

These entries are found under about 5,670 heads, each representing a distinct commercial designation. It must not be inferred, however, that 5,670 different colors come into consideration. Many standard dyes are manufactured by a number of firms in the same country, as well as in various countries. Frequently, several or all of the competing manufacturers use entirely different trade names for identical wares.

Thus, the red color, known chemically as sodium α -naphthalene-azo- α -naphthol-disulphonate, is manufactured under the name of palatine red by the Badische Co. The Bayer Co. sells it under the name of naphthorubine. Primuline is encountered commercially also as polychromine, thiochromogen, aureoline, and sulphine. Malachite green, a favorite color, is found under 38 different designations, some representing very slight variations in the exact chemical composition.

The reduction of this extensive vocabulary down to a limited list of well-defined dyes has required highly specialized editing. The arrangement and the full use of synonyms are such as to render the "census," in its completed form, of the greatest utility not only to all engaged in the manufacture of artificial dyestuffs, and especially in planning for the establishment of a comprehensive American color industry, but also to all dealers in the wares and to all consumers of dyeing materials.

Domestic Production—Chart of Coal-Tar Products

In addition to the complete and detailed list of all imported dyestuffs, with quantities and values for the fiscal year 1913-14, the work contains full data on the limited domestic production prior to the war, tables of the imports of coal-tar crudes and intermediates for the year 1913-14, studies on the prices of coal-tar dyes and on their marks, and an exhaustive bibliography of the subject. These are supplemented by a diagram showing the diversified uses of the many products obtained from coal tar, and by a large chart exhibiting the derivation of the leading synthetic colors—the genealogical tree, as it were, of the great, chromatic chemical clan. The volume will contain more than 250 pages. Announcement will be made later of the price and date upon which the finished report may be obtained. In the meantime all interested persons are invited to examine the proofs at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR U. S. CHEMICALS

**Never Before Have Opportunities for the American Manufacturer of Chemicals Been So Promising—
Figures Which Show the Possibilities of This Trade**

By DR. THOMAS H. NORTON
Commercial Agent, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Never before in our industrial history has the American manufacturer sought with more energy to gain a foothold in foreign markets. Never before have the opportunities for success in this field been so marked.

A titanic struggle is slowly sapping the strength of the chief European rivals of our country. Their power to maintain successful and prolonged competition is steadily diminishing day by day.

Two leading manufacturing nations, Germany and Austria-Hungary, are practically shut off from international markets. The ability to manufacture in other European nations is seriously impaired through the lack of workmen, through the difficulty of securing raw materials, through

the more or less serious dislocation of the whole machinery for effecting the world's exchanges.

In the midst of this uncertainty, this disorganization, which prevails to a greater or less degree in the various European centers of production, it is a patriotic duty of American branches of manufacture to strive by every honorable means in their power to gain a permanent foothold in markets of all countries, neutral or belligerent.

What are the American manufacturers of chemicals doing to win new customers for their wares?

In order to answer this question we must first establish the extent to which American chemicals were purchased in foreign countries prior to the great war. Next we can note the temporary effect of the war on our trade in chemicals. Finally, we should ascertain along what lines of least resistance an export trade in American chemicals can most easily and effectively be built up.

**American Exports of Chemicals Prior to the War and
During the War**

The following table gives the principal items of export during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1914, 1915, and 1916, enumerated under the head of "Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Medicines" in the statistical reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Acids:	1914		1915		1916	
Sulphuric, lbs.	12,131,750	\$125,892	46,771,510	\$516,436	82,020,246	\$1,990,532
All other		357,035		2,611,741		22,717,335
Alcohol, wood, galls.	1,598,776	652,486	944,374	438,846	1,472,258	857,161
Baking powder, lbs.	2,725,964	790,274	3,376,780	881,879	3,969,985	860,118
Bark, extracts of, for tanning		639,941		2,226,457		5,902,799
Calcium carbide, lbs.	32,845,649	962,040	35,772,867	1,097,952	37,873,692	1,211,267
Copper sulphate (blue vitriol), lbs.	7,375,775	330,007	10,238,808	445,580	17,978,242	2,469,437
Dyes and dyestuffs		356,919		1,177,925		5,102,002
Ginseng, lbs.	224,605	1,832,686	103,184	919,931	256,082	1,597,508
Lime, acetate of, lbs.	68,160,224	1,560,933	24,673,247	486,405	18,804,972	961,645
Medicines, patent or proprietary		6,721,978		7,130,379		8,397,971
Petroleum jelly, etc.		661,889		838,842		1,099,315
Roots, herbs, and barks, n.e.s.		513,071		470,090		768,977
Sodium compounds				3,141,022		12,649,854
Sulphur, crude, tons	110,022	2,018,724	48,391	885,756	68,796	1,329,892
Washing powder and fluid, lbs.	12,761,958	535,635	14,695,317	635,476	7,875,317	355,926
All other		9,019,582		22,476,269		56,090,428
Total		27,079,092		46,380,986		124,362,167

It will be noticed that the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, witnessed notable increases in the amount exported for the following articles: Sulphuric and other acids, dyes and dyestuffs, copper sulphate, sodium compounds, tanning extracts, and miscellaneous chemicals not specifically designated.

The table shows that the value of chemicals exported in 1916 is nearly five times that of the wares sold in 1914. Whether there is a corresponding increase in amount is

doubtful for most articles. In the case of sulphuric acid the quantity has increased nearly ninefold, the value sixteenfold.

Exports of Chemicals for One Month

The variations in trade are somewhat more sharply marked if a comparison be made between the exports during the months of June, 1914, 1915, and 1916. This is illustrated by the following table:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Acids	June, 1914.		June, 1915.		June, 1916.	
Sulphuric, lbs.	647,498	\$5,948	5,931,208	\$63,516	9,421,735	\$204,084
All other		23,102		354,591		3,778,024
Alcohol wood, galls.	165,463	62,769	58,508	30,108	115,961	81,134
Baking powder, lbs.	249,446	74,634	320,953	85,142	404,848	111,323
Bark, extracts of, for tanning		69,834		506,289		520,147
Calcium carbide, lbs.	1,996,632	57,978	3,251,724	92,633	5,654,223	184,183
Copper sulphate, lbs.	281,445	12,265	144,268	9,115	2,069,243	406,344
Dyes and dyestuffs		40,380		204,732		782,646
Ginseng, lbs.	31,680	244,145	9,088	77,033	6,765	39,670
Lime, acetate of, lbs.	6,908,360	112,743	2,589,641	73,950	2,986,342	205,996
Medicines, patent or proprietary		521,309		780,811		922,576
Petroleum jelly, etc.		50,094		88,923		109,113
Roots, herbs, and barks		39,057		77,149		57,516
Sodium compounds				684,355		1,563,158
Sulphur, crude, tons	9,342	173,125	1,637	35,088	7,374	133,193
Washing powder, fluid, lbs.	1,508,698	59,402	1,322,231	59,715	270,229	9,248
All other		876,409		3,114,756		6,752,011
Total		2,423,203		6,337,906		15,860,396

The export of June, 1916, is over six and one-half times greater than that of 1914; while the figure for 1915 has been more than doubled. The ratio of increase in value is for sulphuric acid 34, for all other acids, 164.

The Department of Commerce does not include with "chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines" the shipments of explosives, which increased in value from \$6,272,000 in 1914 to \$41,476,000 in 1915 and to \$467,082,000 in 1916, nor the heavy exports of cement, fertilizers, inks, mineral oils,

paints, pigments, varnish, perfumery, soap, and a few other items closely allied to the chemical schedule, but in which the increases in the volume of export are not so striking.

It is quite evident that, apart from munitions, the war has brought about a very pronounced growth of our chemical exports both in volume and in value. It is unfortunately impossible at present to have the complete data now being collected so that we may gain an adequate idea of the geographical distribution of the increase in exports
(Concluded on Page 22.)

U. S. STEEL HEAD PREDICTS BIG FOREIGN TRADE FOR AMERICA AFTER WAR

Mr. Farrell Says Our Business Will Surpass All Records—National Foreign Trade Council Acts in Favor of Webb Bill

After hearing James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, predict that American overseas trade will surpass all records at the end of the war the National Foreign Trade Council, meeting at the Biltmore last week, passed several resolutions based on a study of how our normal trade can be retained and extended.

The council spoke for an American tariff system, whatever its underlying principle, that "shall possess adequate resources for the encouragement of the foreign trade by commercial treaties or agreements or executive concessions within defined limits, and its protection from undue discrimination in the markets of the world."

It also advocated legislation permitting American exporters to combine, exclusively for foreign trade, as do their rivals abroad. This is an endorsement of the principle of the Webb bill, which passed the House, but had trouble in the Senate and is to come up again in the next session of Congress.

Mr. Farrell, speaking as chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, said:

"The present prospect is that when peace settles upon Europe there will remain two commercial groups, the members of each undertaking a system of mutual trade preferences, which may automatically create discriminations against neutrals. It would be unwise to assume as many do that the highly artificial system of commercial preferences after the war will break of its own weight.

U. S. to Have Greatest Gold Hoard

"At the end of the conflict the United States will have the greatest gold accumulation ever possessed by a single nation. American foreign trade will surpass all records. The United States will be both the largest customer and the most formidable competitor of Europe—a powerful position if safeguarded by a sagacious policy.

"Since the total foreign trade of the United States normally is about one-twelfth of that of the entire world, and since both exports and imports serve the interest of our international neighbors and ourselves, it would seem that some method should be devised of arriving at a friendly adjustment of commercial relations without resort to extreme discrimination possibly leading to trade wars."

Possible discrimination against the United States resulting from preferential agreements among the European economic alliances was emphasized in the resolutions that were adopted.

A report from a committee noted that the present public discussion of the tariff relates almost wholly to its domestic aspect, little being heard of its administrative character, whether it should be a maximum and minimum, a general and conventional, a reciprocity or bargaining tariff.

Tariff Elasticity Is Vital Need

The war was declared to make this question of the highest policy, which Congress, aided by the Tariff Commission, was urged to investigate. The report said that the abrogation by war of European commercial treaties, the revision of European tariffs after the war and the possibility of the United Kingdom abandoning free trade will give European nations a basis on which to demand that neutrals, including South America, grant concessions in return for their favorable admission to European markets. The report added:

"These circumstances show the necessity for a greater elasticity than now obtains in the American tariff system, regardless of whether the tariff is maintained for protection or revenue, or partially for each. It is obvious that the United States should have some method of adjusting its tariff to new conditions created by political or commercial changes on the part of our competitors and customers without resorting to a general revision."

The council requested the Government to safeguard the open door policy on China, called a great national foreign trade convention to meet in Pittsburgh next January,

planned for an expert business man's investigation of foreign trade action likely to affect the United States, agreed to co-operate with the Government by placing all possible information at its disposal and continued its policy of offering prizes to schools and colleges for essays on topics related to the merchant marine.

All parts of the United States were represented in the meeting of the council which is non-political and non-partisan.

CANDIDATES FOR TARIFF COMMISSION

Names Mentioned Include Prof. Taussig of Harvard University, Frank M. Halstead and Daniel C. Roper, All Experienced in Customs Duties

Following the passage by Congress of the Administration's Tariff Commission bill, importers and domestic manufacturers are showing keen interest in the personnel of the commission, the six members of which are to be appointed by President Wilson. The law has established no qualifications for the members except that they shall not engage in any other business, function or employment, and that not more than three shall be of the same political party.

From the suggestions offered to President Wilson and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo by representative business men interested in the Tariff Commission it is understood that the most promising candidates thus far are Prof. F. W. Taussig, of Harvard University; Frank M. Halstead, Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, and Daniel C. Roper, formerly First Assistant Postmaster General. It is pointed out that the President could insure a non-partisan, efficient board by naming these men as members of the commission. Importers and manufacturers insist that some members of the body should be practical business men and that at least one should be an experienced customs man. It has also been suggested that President Wilson would be acting wisely if he refrained from appointing any man who has been actively engaged in politics.

Prof. Taussig, as a recognized authority on the tariff and the author of several works on the subject, has numerous supporters but it is thought that the professor's recent letter to a New York evening newspaper criticising the President for his part in the passage of the Adamson eight-hour railroad law might hurt his chances of becoming a member of the commission. Frank M. Halstead is a close friend of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and his appointment has been urged on the ground that he is thoroughly familiar with the inside workings of the various tariff acts. Daniel C. Roper, as clerk of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, helped to frame the Underwood tariff law.

The revenue law places the salaries of the members of the commission at \$7,500 per annum, with a secretary at \$5,000. The belief that it will be difficult to obtain the right kind of men for the commission at such a low salary is disputed by those who call attention to the personnel of the Federal Reserve Board. At the time of the passage of this act the same fear of getting desirable men was expressed, but it was soon found that there were many available candidates willing to make financial sacrifices in rendering a public service.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CABLES TO RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 25—To avoid delays in cabling to Russia, the following instructions furnished to Commercial Attache W. C. Huntington, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, by the Russian war censor of telegrams, should be observed:

Make messages absolutely clear, so that a perfect stranger can make sense of them. Do not use too many figures in comparison with amount of text. A cipher story can be told in figures. Do not send anonymous telegrams. Sign full name or name of firm. Do not be laconic. Short messages sound mysterious to censor. Spend a little more money and make story complete. Do not use highly technical terms, i. e., words not generally known or which cannot be readily found in dictionary.

MEXICO BUYING SOAP FROM UNITED STATES

Writing from Vera Cruz, Mexico, Consul W. W. Canada says:

Although recent conditions in Mexico have had an unfavorable effect on the money-exchange rates and on the demand for merchandise, and it is impossible to say that there is a good market for imported soaps, yet there is less competition than in normal times.

Under more favorable conditions, two large soap factories at Vera Cruz, one important soap factory at Tlacotalpam, and smaller ones in Jalapa, Orizaba, and other towns of the Vera Cruz consular district, as well as two oil companies (American and British) with refineries in the State of Vera Cruz, furnished the greater part of the ordinary grades of soap consumed in this part of the country. Now the oil companies, although once able almost to swamp the market, seem no longer in a position to meet the demand. The regular soap factories are still running, but are suffering from an inability to obtain raw materials in the necessary quantities.

The Constitutionalist Government, realizing that the supply of domestic soap was proving inadequate, in a decree of March 6, 1916, placed on the free list ordinary unscented soap not suitable for toilet use. In the hope, however, that this exemption will no longer be necessary, a decree of August 6 stated that a duty of 5 centavos per legal kilo (approximately 1 cent, American currency, per pound) would be imposed beginning August 21. Even this duty is low in comparison with the 25 centavos per legal kilo (about 6 cents per pound) laid by the old tariff in times when the domestic soap producers had natural advantages in addition to the tariff.

According to the old tariff, No. 692, perfumed soap paid 1 peso per legal kilo (about 22 cents per pound). The Constitutionalist Government imposed a surtax of 10 per cent of the import duties in addition to the Vera Cruz port duty of 2 per cent already being charged as a sort of surtax. (A new tariff to go into effect on November 1, 1916, aims to do away with the 10 per cent surtax. The provisions for soap have not yet been published.)

Even before the European war American manufacturers succeeded in obtaining more orders than European exporters. This fact is indicated by statistics of imports through the Vera Cruz customhouse in the calendar year 1913 (the latest statistics available). The figures are:

Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
SCENTED.	Pounds.	
United Kingdom	3,223	\$1,160
France	13,563	7,791
Germany	12,659	3,210
United States	51,358	26,786
Spain, Italy, and Austria	254	108
Total scented	81,057	39,055
Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
UNSCENTED	Pounds.	
United Kingdom	12,000	\$2,473
France	22,269	1,585
Germany	9,151	802
United States	44,626	6,058
Spain and Italy	538	49
Total unscented	88,584	10,967
Total for all soaps	169,641	50,022

With the outbreak of the European war, the German soap supply was cut off, and the two German houses that handled soap in Vera Cruz turned to the United States for purchases. The British steamship lines have gradually ceased to send vessels with general cargo to Vera Cruz, and the French liners arrive but rarely nowadays. In contrast to this disadvantage in transportation facilities from northern Europe, vessels of the Compania Transatlantica Espanola call once a month at New York on the way to Vera Cruz, the Ward Line has biweekly sailings from that port, and several vessels, especially of the Wolvin Line and the Compania Mexicana de Navegacion, come to Vera Cruz from New Orleans and Texas City.

Several American soap companies have already recognized the fact that there is an opening for their product, and American soaps are being handled even by the merchants who formerly showed a preference for European soaps. Soap is kept in stock principally by dry-goods firms, druggists, grocers, and hardware dealers. The larger stores can afford to import directly; the small shops obtain their supplies from local commission houses.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Cinchona bark, No. 22491.—An American export and import firm is in receipt of samples of cinchona bark, of which product one of its customers in Brazil has a considerable quantity for sale. Samples and full information will be supplied by the firm in the United States.

Drugs, liquors, jewelry, No. 22492.—An Uruguayan merchant, who is now in the United States, wishes to get in touch with American manufacturers and exporters of hardware, dry goods, drugs, liquors, and cheap jewelry. Reference.

Tanning extracts, No. 22493.—An American consular officer in the Netherlands reports that a firm in his district wishes to communicate with American producers and exporters of tanning extracts, especially chestnut and oak. The firm wishes the exclusive agency for the Netherlands. It buys on its own account and pays cash against bills of lading. Correspondence may be in English. Bank references.

Saffron, No. 22494.—A firm of exporters in Spain informs an American consular officer that it is desirous of entering into business relations with American importers of saffron. Correspondence should be in Spanish or French. References.

Aniline dyes, No. 22495.—An American consular officer in Spain writes that a commission firm in his district is desirous of importing, on a commission basis, aniline dyes for use in the textile industry. Correspondence should be in French or Spanish. References.

Chemicals and drugs, No. 22496.—A firm in Chile writes an American consular officer that it wishes to be placed in touch with American producers and exporters of the following drugs and chemicals: Sulphuric acid, in carboys of 1 cwt. 3 qrs., specific gravity, 1.84, pure and commercial; castor oil, water clear, tins of 25 kilos net; nitric acid, commercial and pure, bottles of 5 kilos; creolin; sulphuric ether, C. P.; glycerin, water clear, 50 pounds net in tins; morphine hydrochloride; morphine sulphate; resorcin; benzoate of soda; sulphoguaicolate of potassium; salicylate of soda; sodium bromide; potassium bromide; quinine; acetyl-salicylic acid (aspirin). Correspondence may be in English.

Superphosphate, No. 22497.—An American consular officer in Spain states that a firm in his district is desirous of purchasing, as soon as possible, 10,000 tons of superphosphate. Offers by cable are urgently requested. Correspondence, etc., may be in English. Bank references.

Acetic acid, No. 22498.—An American consular officer in the British Isles reports that a wholesale dye and color merchant would like to receive quotations on 80 per cent acetic acid, packed in barrels. Quotations are desired c.i.f. English ports for immediate delivery.

Chemicals, etc., No. 22499.—A firm in Switzerland informs an American consular officer that it is desirous of being placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of the following chemicals: Aluminum fluoride; sodium fluoride; calcium fluoride; aluminum phosphate; aluminum hydrate; phosphoric acid. Samples, together with prices f.o.b. New York, should be sent at once. Correspondence may be in English.

Chemicals and drugs, No. 22500.—A prominent firm of importers and exporters in Spain informs an American consular officer that it desires to export the following chemical products, as well as to secure an agency for their sale in Spain: Phosphates; permanganate of potash; quinine hydrobromate; metol; raw materials for perfumery; pharmaceutical and chemical products in general. Correspondence may be in English. References.

Bichloride of mercury, No. 22501.—An American consular officer in Argentina transmits the name and address of a firm in his district which is desirous of receiving offers from American manufacturers of bichloride of mercury in powdered form, and in packages of 5 to 10 kilos. Correspondence in Spanish. References.

Information regarding the above can be obtained from any office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

ENGLAND IMPORTS MORE THAN NORMAL QUANTITY OF PERUVIAN CINCHONA BARK

Report for August Shows Interesting Figures Regarding Britain's War Trade in Drugs, Chemicals, etc.—
Women Now Engaging in Pharmacy in London

LONDON, September 11—I have just received official information concerning the importation of drugs, chemicals, etc., during August. According to these we again received a substantial quantity of Peruvian bark, the amount entering being 898 cwts., which, while only 30 cwts. more than was imported in the first month of the war, exceeds the amount for August, 1915, by 225 cwts. Of quinine and quinine salts, on the other hand, the August imports were down, totalling only 54,680 ounces, compared with 339,500 ounces in August, 1915, and with 134,866 ounces in August, 1914. Unenumerated drugs are entered officially by value only, so that the increase in the imports this year is not clear, the excess being partly due to the increase in value of some of the more scarce drugs.

Last month the total "unenumerated" drugs received from abroad was worth £235,470, as against £161,518 in August, 1915, and as against £76,626 in August, 1914. Touching the question of value I may add that the import of Peruvian bark last month was worth £3,811, as against £1,725 in August, 1915, and £2,130 in August, 1914; while the value of the quinine salts came to £6,916 as against £21,297 and £7,518 in the months of August of 1915 and 1914 respectively.

We exported in August 399 lbs. (£648 worth) of opium dried and prepared in the United Kingdom as against 248 lbs. (£556 worth) in August last year and as against 978 lbs. (£954 worth) in August, 1914. Of quinine and quinine salts prepared in this country the export was 137,719 ounces (or £18,614 worth) compared with 161,221 ounces (£12,435 worth) in the corresponding period last year and compared with 100,392 ounces (£6,177 worth) in August, 1914. Other medicines, drugs and medicinal preparations of British origin which we exported in the month totalled £355,989 worth, which exceeds the quota for August of last year by £144,079, and that of the first month of the war by £241,305. In addition to the foregoing we exported in August 415 cwts. of Peruvian bark, 36,222 ounces of quinine salts and £82,318 worth of imported drugs, as against 724 cwts., 1,200 ounces and £44,358 worth respectively in August, 1915, and as against 46 cwts. bark, 9,246 ounces quinine and £18,692 imported drugs in August, 1914.

A fairly satisfactory volume of trade is being done in chemicals of interest to the pharmaceutical trade, and I note that tartaric acid entered this country from abroad during August to the tune of 6,148 cwts., or over 4,000 cwts. in excess of the importation for August, 1915, and 3,700 cwts. above the importation of August, 1914. There also entered potassium compounds to the extent of £140,533, being £100,425 more than in August, 1915 and £124,108 above the import for August, 1914. About half of these compounds represent saltpetre. Borax and its congeners were imported in August last to the extent of 23,444 cwts., or 1,900 cwts. more than in the same month of last year, but 66,000 cwts. below the amount entering during the first war month. Cream of tartar imports were 2,477 cwts., or only a few cwts. above the amount received in the first war month, but about 1,000 cwts. below the level for August, 1915; while the amount of glycerin received last month was 4,101 cwts. crude and 466 cwts. distilled as against 7,329 cwts. and 5,723 cwts. respectively a year ago, and as against 5,113 cwts. and 123 cwts. crude and distilled respectively in August, 1914. Other imports are soda compounds, 10,689 cwt. as against 25,236 cwt. a year ago and 5,307 cwt. in August, 1914; acetic acid, 3,038 cwt., as against 7,754 cwt. and 4,977 cwt.; and coal products, not dyes, 3,792 cwt. as against 6,751 cwt. and 2,408 cwt.

The recommendations of the Committee of the Privy Council relative to measures for promoting British trade interests after the war, to which I made copious reference last week, were discussed at the 86th meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science this week. You may recall that the recommendations included proposals that larger sums should be expended on research

work and education, and that tariff protection should be afforded certain "key" industries, of which the dye and drug industries are undoubtedly examples, and that the patent law should be amended. Professor G. G. Henderson, F. R. S., told the association that these recommendations would go far to establish the British chemical industry on a secure basis, but he adds that unless conditions and methods that have ruled in the past are greatly altered it is hardly possible to hope that the future prospects of our chemical industry will be bright. The position of the synthetic chemical industry was also discussed at the association meeting, this subject being introduced by Francis H. Carr, F. I. C., F. C. S., of whose statement on the developments which have been made in this direction I recently gave a resume. The most important suggestion placed before the association by Mr. Carr was the establishment of technical colleges in this country for the training of men as workers and managers in chemical factories, men with technical and scientific attainments. Each of these colleges, he said, should be nothing less than a manufacturing concern with a curriculum affording real practical training.

At Clapham, in South London, there is a well-appointed pharmacy, one of the most noted in the country. To two main events in its history it owes its fame. First, because it is the old pharmacy of Henry Deane, the first president of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and one of the most renowned chemists of his day; secondly as the practical training ground for women pharmacists today. Henry Deane, who was born of Quaker parents in 1807 in Stratford, East London, started the business in Clapham in 1847, in a double-fronted shop with a residence overhead. Just before the war broke out a limited liability company, formed by four eminent women pharmacists, took over this old establishment, to utilize it for giving practical training to women students who were taking up pharmacy as a profession. Here they obtain practical experience in retail pharmacy, and drug selling: the sort of experience which men chemists obtain but which normally is denied the weaker sex in England. As it stands today that Clapham pharmacy is a demonstration of the ability of women to run a retail drug shop, an ability which has been much questioned in the past. As a matter of fact, while in Scotland one may find women represented fairly largely in the retail pharmacy, in England this is not so. Probably one reason for this is that girls taking up pharmacy have here not had to depend entirely on the profession for a livelihood, and for that reason have been content to remain at the assistant stage. They never obtained the early practical experience men assistants were able to. Hence, when war broke out and the men left the drug shop to take up arms the demand for women in dispensaries and as assistants in drug-shops was not met by the supply. Because women before the war had no higher ideal than to obtain the apothecaries' assistants' certificate there was an insufficiency of women qualified under the pharmacy acts to take charge. One may expect that among the changes wrought by the war will be a wide extension of the part women will take in pharmacy in this country, especially as applied to retail and wholesale establishments. But for this to be a permanent development students of the situation contend that there will need be a revision of the hours at present worked in retail shops (a reduction of hours to meet the needs of women), while the women themselves will have to be not merely content with assistants' and dispensers' positions but have to qualify for registration under the pharmacy acts and enter business on their own account. That Henry Deane's old establishment is so successfully conducted by women is proof that the end is attainable.

N. W. D. A. TO MEET NEXT WEEK

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association will hold its annual convention commencing Monday, October 2, in Baltimore, Md. The opening session will take place at 10 o'clock Monday morning, and the convention will close with a banquet at the Hotel Emerson on Thursday evening. W. A. Sailor of Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, is in charge of the arrangements. The program for the convention was published on page 9 of our September 6 issue.

SYNTHETICS HIGHER IN LONDON MARKET

There Has Been a Check in the Downward Movement of Drugs Imported from U. S.—Prompt Shipments from New York Not Now So Easily Obtainable

LONDON, September 11—There are few changes this week to report in our drug and chemical markets which continue inactive and undecided. For the most part the downward movement which set in with bromides, salicylates and other specialties imported from the U. S. has been checked and somewhat higher prices have been paid since it became known that prompt shipments from New York are now less easily obtainable. The sentiment is still against buying, but it would not require much evidence of an improvement on your side to bring buyers again into the market the more so that stocks have of late been considerably reduced.

Phenazone, guaiacol carbonate, resorcin, barbitone, salicylal and a few other synthetic products derived mostly from the Continent are scarcer and more difficult to obtain in even smaller wholesale quantities, and higher prices for these have been paid.

Mogador products such as coriander and foenugreek seeds are scarce and higher, increased freight rates being partly responsible.

DUTCH SEEDS and other natural products have been unsettled by the recent prohibition of export by that Government whose intention, it is understood, is to discourage their production in favor of wheat. Still higher prices are therefore anticipated from that quarter.

On the other hand citric acid has further eased off in prices and citrates have been reduced by 6d pr lb by the home makers. Chloral hydrate, emetine, salts and acetyl salicylic acid are easier and lower prices are generally quoted for preparations of antimony, creosote carbonate, salol and salicylic acid.

ACETANILID—3s 6d pr lb.

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID—30s to 32s pr lb spot.

BARBITONE—77s 6d pr lb prompt; 70s forward.

BROMIDES—Second hand holdings have diminished of late and the following are most recent quotations: Potassium 6s 3d to 6s 6d pr lb; sodium, 4s 3d to 4s 9d pr lb; ammonium, 5s 6d to 6s pr lb.

CARAWAY SEEDS—Fine Dutch 105s pr cwt.

CHLORAL HYDRATE—9s 3d pr lb in bond being lower.

CITRATES—Potassium, 5s 3d pr lb; sodium, pow. and gran., 6s 8d pr lb.

COCAINE—Quiet at 18s pr oz spot; forward cheaper.

CORIANDE SEED—Morocco new crop to arrive 30s pr cwt. paid and 32s 6d now asked.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE—35s pr lb spot.

CUMIN SEED—Morocco new crop 6s pr cwt.

EMETINE HYDRO-BROMIDE—4s 9d pr gramme; hydrochloride, 5s pr gramme; pure, 6s 3d.

FOENUGREEK SEED—22s 6d pr cwt.

IPECACUANHA—There is a fresh arrival of 100 bags and the stock in London at the end of last month was 832 bales against 208 same time last year. The figures for import from January to August are 1,348 against 628 and the deliveries 615 against 599 packages last year.

MENTHOL—Firm at 10s 9d pr lb spot. Slightly less would be expected for early arrival. The exports from Japan during June amounted to 20,777 kin valued at 131,594 yen and for the six months ended June 30 they were as follows:

	1914	1915	1916
Kin	209,076	216,376	224,642
Yen	1,441,101	1,202,805	1,445,404

The destinations were as follows:

To	1914 Kin	1915 Kin	1916 Kin
British India	9,330	14,467	7,700
Great Britain	36,599	44,756	94,037
France	16,029	34,237	50,168
Germany	82,150		
United States	59,093	102,558	63,190
Other countries	5,875	20,358	9,547
	209,076	216,376	224,642

RESORCIN—Continues in demand and it is reported that up to 125s pr lb has been paid.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE—Costs 130s pr lb forward.

PHENAZONE—50s to 55s as to seller and quantity.

SULPHONAL—32s 6d to 35s pr lb.

ACID SALICYLIC AND SALICYLATE OF SODA—Spot around 10s pr lb forward somewhat lower would be accepted.

CITRIC ACID—3s pr lb less 5.

TARTARIC ACID—2s 10d less 5.

INDIAN LEMON-GRASS OIL

Writes Consul Lucien Memminger of Madras:

The chief commercial center for lemon-grass oil is said to be Trivandrum, Travancore, and the exports are made from Cochin and Quilon, writes Consul Lucien Memminger of Madras. The shipments to all countries in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, were 30,976 gallons (value, \$181,033), an increase of 3,561 gallons over 1914-15. Exports to the United States in the half-year ended June 30, 1916, were 37,883 pounds, valued at \$18,842, and in the calendar year 1915 they were 88,480 pounds, valued at \$47,145. The price in Cochin at the end of June was \$7.30 per dozen, 24-ounce bottles. Stocks then on hand were small.

Obscurity prevails as to the botanical sources of East Indian lemon-grass oils, but they are generally stated to be derived from *Cymbopogon citratus* and *Cymbopogon flexuosus*. The former is a native of Bengal and is largely cultivated all over India, but the oil distilled in the Mahabar coast is derived principally from *C. flexuosus*. This plant grows plentifully in Travancore, especially on the slopes of the mountains to the north of Anjengo. The hillsides are said to be fired in January to burn down the old and useless grass. Six months later the fresh crop is ready to be cut; by that time the countryside is dotted all over with furnaces and stills. During July, August, September, and October operations are continually maintained, but there would appear to be no second crop. In a few cases Europeans have established distilleries on an improved plan.

The Moplas (native gatherers) are said to recognize 27 forms of the wild plant, of which 5 only are of commercial value and 1 is cultivated and never flowers. The most interesting feature of lemon-grass oil is the large percentage of citral that it contains. This has been variously stated at 70 to 80 per cent, and inferior or adulterated samples 40 to 50 per cent. It is employed in the manufacture of artificial perfumes, such as the violet, known as ionone, and like all the grass oils is utilized mainly in perfuming soaps. An important use to which it is applied in the United States is in the preparation of furniture polish. The production of lemon-grass oil in South India on a commercial scale is an industry of comparatively recent growth.

WASHINGTON DRUGGISTS VOTE TO REMOVE ALL ALCOHOL FROM DRUG STORES

SPOKANE, WASH., September 25—By a vote of nearly two to one, Washington's registered pharmacists, in a state-wide referendum vote just completed, favor the entire removal of all alcoholic liquor for sale in drug stores, except for purely manufacturing purposes.

By an even greater vote the druggists favor the repeal of the state liquor tax of \$25.

For several weeks a canvas of the registered pharmacists of the state has been made by a special committee composed of H. G. Duerfeldt, and E. L. Jones, state drug inspector, both of Spokane, and E. I. Smalley of Walla Walla, appointed at the 1916 annual meeting of the Washington State Pharmaceutical Association to ascertain druggists' views of the matter of handling liquor in the drug store and on the state liquor tax.

Over 500 druggists voted on the two questions: 324 voted to have liquor removed as a sale article in drug stores and 175 voted in favor of the sale of liquor. A total of 336 voted for the removal of the state tax, while 163 voted for liquor licenses. Twelve voted to have liquor retained, but the license removed.

Cards were sent out setting forth the question and asking for a "yes" or "no" vote. The return cards were tabulated by Chairman Duerfeldt of the committee.

Drug and Chemical Markets

MENTHOL DEARER IN LONDON MARKET

Bromides are Recovering—Russia Advises Advance On Licorice Root and Cantharides—Sennas are Lower

(Special Cable to Drug & Chemical Markets)

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The market is quiet. Camphor is firm and unchanged. Menthol is dearer at 11s 6d, and Japanese peppermint oil is held at 4s 3d c.i.f., for October shipment.

Bromides are recovering. Russia advises a fifty per cent advance for licorice root and cantharides. Dutch seeds have also further advanced.

Milk sugar is easier. Ipecacuanha, flat Matto Grosso, is now being offered at 10s 6d or 2d lower than previously reported. Sennas are 1d@2d per pound lower.

PRICES OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS GO UP

Advances on a Number of Items During the Past Week—Important Reductions Also — Japanese Camphor Higher—Russian Products Decline

Noteworthy advances in prices have been established on acetphenetidin, belladonna root, coumarin and resorcin. The rise was principally attributed to smaller productions and a considerable decrease in spot stocks. A firmer trend of the market led further advances on refined Japanese camphor, based on higher primary markets and larger inroads in the supply available for prompt delivery. This is also true of guarana, small flake manna and oils of bergamot, juniper berry as well as wormwood oil, which bid well to seek higher levels on a prospective increased scarcity of goods, and higher cost of production. Tartaric and pyrogalllic acids are stronger based on light productions. Second hand holders of pyrogalllic acid are demanding a considerable premium over manufacturers' prices, particularly for supplies for prompt shipment. Other moderate rises in prices on numerous articles were due chiefly to a better demand and less selling pressure by speculative operators. Sodium benzoate closed higher, based on a scarcity of stocks. Senega root continues on its upward trend owing to a more active export and domestic demand.

Important reductions in prices have been effected, particularly on caffeine alkaloid, Chinese and Russian cantharides, due to a slow demand, keener competition among sellers and larger stocks caused by increased production. Corn syrup was lowered by makers, owing to lower values of corn. Lycopodium also suffered a marked downward revision of prices, due to keener competition among leading holders, who are more anxious to realize on their surplus holdings. Quinine is decidedly dull and second hands lowered prices to 58c, 60c an ounce. Small inquiries for this febrifuge and larger supplies here led to marked decline in quotations. Other minor reductions on drugs and chemicals were principally due to a general absence of buying interest and holders in many cases desiring to realize. Larger arrivals of rhubarb and squill roots resulted in lower figures and the market closed decidedly easier. Oil of coriander, suffered a material loss in values, due to an accumulation of spot stocks.

Among the seeds, coriander has advanced rapidly on short covering here by European dealers, who found it impossible to buy to advantage at the source of supply, where the crop is reported short. Celery seed is firmer and anise seed closed strong on actual scarcity. Sage is in better demand and mustard seed is attracting better attention.

A decree of September 16, prohibits the importation into France and Algeria of liquid bromine of foreign origin or shipment.

Acetanilid—A further increase in offerings and keener selling competition among second hands and makers resulted in a fair reduction of values. Offerings were some-

what irregular and ranged from 55c@60c a pound, showing a decline of 5c a pound compared with recent sales.

Acetphenetidin—The market is stronger, owing to a renewal of inquiries from buyers, and meager stocks due to a smaller production. In most quarters quotations on spot lots were advanced to \$36@\$38 a pound.

Acid, Oxalic—The trend of the spot market weakened under a further increase in the output and buyers are displaying an indifferent attitude to make purchases. Parcels of crystals are being offered at lower prices down to 60c, while some holders are asking up to 61c a pound.

Acid, Picric—A further increase in the production, together with larger offerings at price concessions, influenced a weaker trend of the spot market. Some sellers are offering parcels down to \$1 while others are quoting up to \$1.20 a pound.

Acid, Pyrogalllic—A scarcity of supplies influenced a bullish sentiment among speculator holders, who advanced prices on spot lots. Offerings are being made at prices considerably above maker's quotations on supplies for prompt shipment, ranging from \$3.10@\$3.25 a pound for supplies of resublimed.

Acid, Tartaric—A further curtailment of supplies and a renewal of buying orders, served to increase the strength of market. Holders in most quarters have advanced quotations to 67c for crystals, but supplies are still available at 66c a pound.

Amyl Acetate—An increase in the production, and more selling pressure by holders, resulted in lower market values. Offerings were lowered 25c to \$4.50@\$4.70 a gallon.

Belladonna Root—A decidedly firmer tone pervades the spot market and prices show a marked increase. This is attributed to a pronounced scarcity of spot stocks and holders are demanding as high as \$5 a pound. Prior to the outbreak of the European war supplies were freely offered at 10c a pound. With no immediate prospects of arrivals of supplies, still higher values may be witnessed.

Bismuth Subnitrate—A noteworthy increase in the arrivals of supplies and a moderate buying movement tended to lower the spot market. This in turn resulted in a reduction in prices by second hands to \$2.70@\$2.75 a pound. Makers continue to adhere to former quotations of \$3.10 a pound.

Buckthorn Bark—The trend of prices is downward under more liberal offerings, stimulated by a scarcity of buyers. Offerings are being made at quotations ranging from 25c@30c a pound, showing a reduction of 5c a pound.

Camphor—Refined Japanese spot supplies are being held more firmly owing to further large inroads in spot stocks and a general scarcity of offerings. During the past week sales have been effected at a gradual advance in values, ranging from 75c to 76c a pound for 2½ pound slabs on the spot and at 80c a pound, duty paid for shipment during April-May, 1917, at which figure large orders were reported booked.

Cantharides—Spot supplies of Chinese and Russian are offered at lower prices for whole and powdered, owing to a fair accumulation of spot stocks, brought about by a continued absence of buyers and keener selling competition among distributors. Chinese lots are held at 5c lower for whole at 95c@\$1, and powdered at \$1.15@\$1.20 a pound, while Russian whole and powdered is being offered at a reduction of 25c to \$4@\$4.25 for whole and \$4.50@\$4.75 for powdered supplies.

Caffeine Alkaloid—A continued back of the demand, together with increased selling competition between first and second hands, resulted in a further reduction of 25c a pound on spot lots. Offerings are more liberal at \$12.75@\$13.20, and in some quarters, according to reports, orders are being booked below \$12.75 a pound. Owing to a steady increase in the production, maker's views are somewhat easier on values and according to unconfirmed reports a leading manufacturer is booking orders at \$12.50 a pound. The normal price is about \$3.80 a pound.

Cream of Tartar—A further decrease in stocks and a steady inquiry, influenced a stronger sentiment among second hand holders. Offerings were made at higher fig-

ures, ranging from 39c@40c a pound, which resulted in sales at the quoted inside range of values.

Coriander Seed—The spot is stronger and higher, influenced by an advance in prices abroad and meager stocks here. Holders raised quotations on spot supplies of natural to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@9c and to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@10c for bleached lots.

Corn Syrup—Manufacturers announced a reduction in prices of 10c per 100 pounds to \$2.71 for 42 degrees. The decline in price is attributed to the lower market for corn.

Coumarin—Smaller supplies and a fair demand resulted in a stronger and higher market for spot lots. Holders advanced quotations 50c to \$10.50 a pound, and offerings were mostly limited to small quantities.

Dragon's Blood—The market eased off slightly and spot supplies are being offered at 5c less in reeds and 1c decline for supplies of mass. Holders are quoting 75c@80c for supplies in reeds and 22c@23c a pound for mass.

Guarana—The trend of the market is stronger, based on a further curtailment of stocks and a steady inquiry. In most quarters sellers are naming 5c advance to \$1.15 @ \$1.20 a pound.

Kola Nuts—Prices eased off under larger offerings and slightly lower markets abroad. Holders generally have reduced quotations 1c to 11c@12c a pound for spot lots of West Indian.

Lycopodium—The trend of the spot market is decidedly easier, owing to keener selling and price shading among distributors. Quotations have been lowered 25c to \$1.65@1.70 a pound. A further gain in the production and slow trading, aided the downward course of the market.

Manna—Prices closed firmer on small flake spot lots, owing to an absence of arrivals of supplies from abroad and a scarcity of spot stocks. Buyers are finding some difficulty in locating lots. There were limited offerings at \$1 a pound, showing a gain of 10c a pound over recent sales.

Mastic Gum—Fair arrivals and a lack of buying interest, tended to increase a keener selling competition among holders. Quotations were reduced 5c to 35c@36c a pound on spot lots.

Myrrh Gum—Recent larger arrivals and slow trading, influenced a weaker sentiment among holders of spot lots. Parcels of sorts, are being offered at 2c lower, ranging from 23c@24c a pound.

Oil of Citronella—Easier primary markets and little interest by buyers to operate, led to more liberal offerings and price concessions by holders of Ceylon oil. Prices were reduced to 50c@51c for spot supplies in drums and to 51c a pound in cans.

Oil of Coriander—Easier primary markets and a further increase in stocks, resulted in a noteworthy decline in values. Offerings were liberal at prices ranging from \$9.75@10 a pound.

Oil of Peppermint—Owing to a decided scarcity of spot supplies and stronger primary markets, holders have again advanced quotations on supplies in tins. Sellers are naming \$2.70@2.85 a pound.

Oil of Juniper Berry—Stronger markets abroad and decidedly smaller spot supplies, influenced a further notable rise in prices. Holders are quoting 50c@55c higher, ranging from \$8.50@9 a pound.

Oil of Sandalwood—Spot supplies of East Indian are being held firmly, owing to small stocks, a firmer primary market and fair inquiries from buyers. Holders are quoting \$7.70@7.75 a pound.

Quinine—The market is weaker, so far as supplies held by second hands are concerned. There continues an absence of inquiries, which led to general dullness and price shading by sellers. Second hands lowered quotations 5c to 58c@60c an ounce. Makers continue to repeat former values on the bulk basis of 65c an ounce for 100-ounce tins.

Resorcin—The decided scarcity of supplies and fair inquiries, led to a further marked gain in values. Offerings are limited to small odd lots and holders are asking \$4 more to \$28@29 a pound for spot lots of crystals.

Rhubarb Root—The spot market for supplies of Chinese high dried is lower, due to a slow demand from buyers and more selling pressure by holders. Offerings were lowered 2c to 17c@18c a pound, but sales were small.

Saffron—The spot market for American flowers has weakened, under a lack of buying orders and selling competition among holders. Offerings were lowered 15c to 20c to \$1.45@1.50 a pound. Valencia flowers were lowered 10c to \$10.90@11 a pound.

Senega Root—There continues an upward trend of prices, owing to a larger demand from both domestic and export buyers and a further material decrease in spot stocks, as well as light offerings of supplies from producing sections. Sellers are not inclined to book orders below 65c@66c for Northern and 60c@63c a pound for Southern.

Sodium, Benzoate—Small productions and a pronounced scarcity of stocks, led to a material rise in prices. Holders in most quarters refuse to book orders below \$8.25, while some sellers are asking up to \$9 a pound, showing a gain of about 50c a pound over recent sales.

Squill Root—Recent larger arrivals and a moderate demand, resulted in some price shading by importers. Offerings were reduced 1c to 14c@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

Thus Gum—The continued indifference by buyers to make purchases, created an easier sentiment among holders and a material reduction in quotations. Spot lots are being offered at 50c lower, ranging \$8@8.50 a barrel of 280 lbs.

Turpentine—Supplies of true Venice are decidedly scarce on the spot and firmer abroad. Holders of spot lots in most quarters are asking a further advance in prices of 15c to \$3@3.10 a pound.

Wax—The market for Japan supplies continues to strengthen under an active demand and a further shrinkage of spot stocks. Sellers are naming $\frac{1}{2}$ c advance to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@15c a pound. Firmer prices abroad, where buying continues active, bid well to force values to higher levels here. Bees wax is held at 44c@50c a pound for white supplies, while ceresin white stocks are being offered at 14c@20c a pound, and bayberry at 22c@24c a pound. For crude montan wax 35c is asked, but in some quarters up to 40c a pound is quoted.

Wormseed—The spot market for Levant supplies is easier, owing to a fair accumulation of stocks, due to a continued absence of a demand from buyers. Holders in many quarters are more anxious to urge sales in order to realize on their surplus stocks, which resulted in lower offerings to 85c@90c a pound.

EXPECT DYE BUSINESS OF \$35,000,000 IN 1917

Increase of business in the sale of American-made dyes in the South has necessitated the establishing by the National Aniline and Chemical Company of a selling agency at Charlotte, N. C. Formerly traveling salesmen sent out from the New York office took charge of selling in the South but it was found that trade was expanding so rapidly that a central agency was imperative. The entire business all over the United States has assumed such large proportions that, according to an official of the company, the National Aniline and Chemical Company will turn out close to \$35,000,000 worth of colors in 1917.

Plans are now under way for doubling the capacity of the Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Company's plant at Buffalo, N. Y., for which the National Aniline and Chemical Company is selling agent. The Schoellkopf plant covers forty-two acres of ground near Buffalo. Already more than 1,000 men are employed and \$5,000,000 has been spent in the last year towards improvements. The company makes fifty odd colors for textile manufacturers, leather dealers, etc.

PHENOL VALUES DROP IN JAPAN

Carbolic acid values have dropped about 80 per cent in Japan, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, due to the arrival of large quantities of the product from America.

Heavy Chemical Markets

MANUFACTURERS IN STRONGER POSITION

Expect Soon to Be Able to Control Spot Market, Especially on Bleach, Caustic Soda, and Soda Ash—Other Chemicals Show a Weaker Tendency

Surface conditions as presented the past week in the spot market might bespeak an easier position for heavy chemicals, were it not for the strength displayed by the real factors in the market—the manufacturers. Spot transactions were neither unusually large nor unusually numerous, but in all a fair amount of business was reported done. Quotations as a rule were frequently shaded but no considerable loss in values was noted. This was noticeable in three items in which the producers are reported as practically sold up on contract for all of next year, namely, bleach, caustic soda and soda ash. A peculiar feature of the situation is that manufacturers are asking, in some instances, today's spot market resale prices, for deliveries next year of whatever surplus stocks might accrue. Manufacturers of the products, no doubt, are confident of their ability to dominate the spot market in the near future.

The situation in most of the other industrial chemicals is quite different from the three mentioned. Prices are being reduced on some by manufacturers following a lower cost of production, in others production has overtaken the demand and keen selling competition is influencing lower prices. Then again there is an abundance of supplies of some chemicals in second hands, who are selling below manufacturers' prices and yet making a good profit over contract prices. The principal reductions made by manufacturers were in lead acetate, sodium prussiate and sodium bichromate. The advances have been in potassium bichromate, potassium alum, and blue vitriol. Dealers have advanced their quotations in blue vitriol, potassium chlorate, potassium muriate and sodium cyanide and cyanide mixture. Another advance in potassium muriate will probably influence higher values in a majority of the other potassium salts.

Acids—The market for acids was a little slow but the inclination to shade prices was not so prevalent. The following quotations were those usually asked by large dealers and manufacturers:

Muriatic, 18 degrees, $1\frac{1}{8}c@1\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound; 20 degrees, $1\frac{1}{8}c@2\frac{1}{8}c$ a pound; 22 degrees, $2\frac{1}{8}c@2\frac{3}{8}c$ a pound; on contracts 18 and 20 degrees $1\frac{1}{4}c@1\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound, delivery of two or more cars a month.

Nitric, 36 degree, $5\frac{1}{2}c@6c$ a pound; 38 degrees, $6c@6\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound; 40 degree, $6\frac{1}{2}c@7c$ a pound; 42 degree, $7c@7\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound.

Sulphuric, $1c@1\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound for 60 degrees, and $1\frac{1}{4}c@1\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound for 66 degree, spot. On contract, 66 degree, 93 per cent, \$25 a ton and 97 per cent, \$35 a ton. In drums and carboys $\frac{1}{4}c@1\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound more is asked.

Alums—The only change in alums was that made by some dealers in potassium alum. There are still some sellers at $6\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound, but more generally $7c@7\frac{1}{2}c$ was quoted and manufacturers are asking up to 8c a pound. Aluminum sulphate ranged from $3\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for low grade to 5c for high grade; ammonia alum, $4c@4\frac{1}{2}c$ and chrome alum $30c@32c$ a pound.

Bleaching Powder—Prices were just a little stronger for bleach and holders were asking up to $4\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound, though sales were reported at $4\frac{1}{4}c$ in large domestic drums. In export drums $5\frac{1}{2}c@6c$ a pound was quoted. On contracts for next year manufacturers were quoting $2\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound, in some instances, others are reported completely sold up.

Calcium Chloride—Manufacturers note no change in their sold up condition and spot calcium chloride in second hands are bringing \$30 a ton for the solid and \$40 for the granulated. On contract, deliveries are made f.o.b. New York at \$14.85 for solid and \$18.85 for granulated.

Copper Sulphate (Blue Vitriol)—The high price of the metal is holding copper sulphate firm. For small crystall-

als, 98-99 per cent $8\frac{1}{2}c@8\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound is asked for October delivery and for 95 per cent spot $8\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound. Large crystals are held at $9\frac{1}{2}c$ and up to $10\frac{1}{2}c$, depending upon quantity and grade.

Potassium Bichromate—Producers advanced the price of the potassium bichromate to $42c@43c$ a pound for deliveries over the next three months. In small lots, held by second hands around $40c$ a pound was asked for spot.

Potash, Caustic—Quotations on caustic potash by second hands were easy at $80c@83c$ a pound for 88-92 per cent. The stocks offered were small and prices influenced by a desire to realize. Large dealers and manufacturers were asking up to $90c$ a pound. For 70-75 per cent $50c@55c$ was the range.

Potassium Chlorate—This article is showing considerable strength independent of the advances in the basic salt, and with the influence of the latter, prices are expected to go much higher. Offerings at less than $50c$ a pound were rare and small in quantity. There was no change in manufacturers' quotations of $70c$ a pound.

Potassium Muriate—As if in repudiation of the numerous potash deposits discovered lately, the muriate jumped another \$50 a ton and quotations are now around \$425. The rumor that stocks of high test muriate are almost depleted, and buying both for consumption and for speculation are responsible for the rapid advances in the last two weeks. Domestic production of high grade muriate is still too small to affect the market.

Potassium Prussiate—The higher cost of the potassium salts, generally, is creating stronger values in prussiate, but the demand is too small to advance second hand quotations to any extent. Quotations from these sources were again at \$1.75 a pound. Leading manufacturers are quoting \$2 a pound. The yellow also continues easy at $60c@65c$ a pound.

Soda Ash—There were sales reported at $3\frac{1}{8}c$ a pound for the light 59 per cent soda ash, but the usual asking was again $3\frac{1}{4}c@3\frac{3}{8}c$ a pound. For the dense an $\frac{1}{8}c$ a pound more was asked. There are manufacturers who are said to be sold up for the entire year of 1917 and have withdrawn their contract quotations of $1\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound on a basis of 48 per cent and have substituted $3c@3\frac{1}{4}c$ per running pound for deliveries during 1917 on surplus stocks.

Sodium Bichromate—The reputation of sodium bichromate for inconsistency was sustained and prices during the week were up and down. Sales were made at $25\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound and then advanced to 27c, but a firm bid it is said would have received concessions at the close of the week. Manufacturers were quoting $26\frac{1}{2}c@27c$ a pound for spot and balance of the year deliveries, a loss of two cents over last week. For 1917 contracts, 25c a pound was asked.

Soda, Caustic—Sales of 76 per cent caustic were made at $3\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound, but there was a difficulty, according to some dealers, to dispose of stocks at higher quotations. Manufacturers of the caustic report 1917 as well sold on contract, and it was intimated that only a few more would be made at the rate of $2\frac{1}{4}c@2\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound, basis of 60 per cent.

Sodium Cyanide—The scarcity of sodium cyanide again influenced an advance and holders are asking $55c@60c$ a pound for sodium and $48c@50c$ a pound for the mixture.

Sodium Prussiate—The prussiate was reduced to 44c a pound during the week, at which price spot near future deliveries were offered.

MIDDLETON, CONN.—The Middlesex Chemical Company, Inc., which has been in the hands of Colonel Pope since last January, when a suit for \$500,000 for breach of contract was brought against it, has closed its doors. The company was supposed to manufacture coal tar dyes and intermediates, but the principal products were phenol and picric acid. After Colonel Pope was appointed receiver the plant was given over to the manufacture of phenol exclusively, but with rapidly declining values, the product could not be marketed to advantage and the undertaking has been abandoned. It is understood that the project has been a big loss and Colonel Pope is now liquidating the company.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

SLIGHT REACTION IN DYESTUFF PRICES

Several Items Have Advanced in Past Week, Gambier Having Scored a Marked Advance—Myrobalans Also Higher—Quotations on Indigos Nominal

For several months dyestuff prices have been gradually reaching more favorable levels for the consumer, but in the last week or two there has been a slight reaction. Several items have advanced, and others are tightening up, in that the low inside prices are being withdrawn and a higher average maintained.

In the case of vegetable dyeing material, this is due, in part, to advanced primary market prices. Any sign of a revival of interest in a product is almost certain to be met with a higher quotation from abroad on the next inquiry. Several large orders were said to have been turned in gambier at the low prices prevailing a week or two ago, and whereas $7\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound was then quoted for the common gambier for shipment, the asking is now 9c @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c for shipment. Considerable business was done in myrobalans at \$48 a ton and \$44 a ton for J 1s & J 2s, respectively; this week several importers have failed to receive any cable quotations, while to others the prices were advanced. This has acted as a check on buying in both articles. What effect it will have on prices remains to be seen. Certain grades of cutch have been advanced and sumac continues upward. Slight declines or easier positions were noted in archil extract, cochineal and turmeric. The complicated situation of the indigos has been rendered more so by the reports from India of destructive freshets, and quotations given are nominal. Aniline oil and logwood extracts which have been fluctuating considerably were fairly steady during the week.

In anilines, conditions remain pretty much the same. Spot offerings show a slight increase both in quantity and variety, but there is still a wide divergence in quotations. Where possible, and in most instances they are, the prices listed are manufacturers' quotations, and while often higher than heard in the open market, reliance can be put upon the quality. Furthermore, on shipments over a period, firm bids from consumers, will, in many instances, secure concessions. Over a dozen new items and quotations were added during the week and more are expected to follow shortly. In some instances only contract prices were available, on which deliveries could be had immediately.

Albumen—There is a difference in the views of sellers of blood albumen making for a range of from 30c for the domestic to 45c a pound for the imported. Of duck egg albumen there is practically none to be had. Hen egg albumen is still quoted, in some instances, at 72c@73c a pound, but 75c@76c is more generally heard.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The low prices for spot aniline oil were continued during the week and have apparently centered, for the time, at 28c a pound. Producers insist that this is below the cost of manufacture, based on the present spot value of crudes, and, beyond filling old contracts, many factories have been withdrawn from competition. Contract deliveries are being made at above and below the price quoted, but there is a hesitancy in making new contracts at the prevailing quotations. Aniline salts which have also been subjected to fluctuations were steadier at 40c@42c a pound.

Cochineal—Dye consumers are neglecting cochineal and the unsifted bugs are quoted at 65c@70c a pound. The better grades for the drug trade are bringing up to 75c a pound, and most of the business now done is with the latter.

Cutch—Some dealers have advanced cutch in boxes $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 11c@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. Business in this article has not been overly large, but the demand is steady. Stocks are of good size, but dealers believe not so large but what a revival of interest will soon absorb the holdings. The extract has also been advanced to 14c a pound for the best grades of catechu and Borneo.

Gambier—On the tightening of primary prices for com-

mon gambier, local spot quotations have advanced to 10c @11c a pound. The silk trade gave gambier some attention at the low shipment prices that prevailed two weeks ago and several large orders were reported sold. Prices have advanced, as a consequence, and 9c@ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound is now asked. British restrictions on the cubes are being enforced and spot supplies are diminishing, followed by an advance to 20c@22c a pound for No. 1, while No. 2 is not to be had according to some dealers.

Logwood—Prices for different grades of logwood are becoming wider apart. Cheaper grades are losing in value and offerings have been had as low as \$18@20 a ton, while best grades are advancing. Jamaica wood was said to have been offered at \$35@40 a ton, and Campeche wood ranges all the way up to \$63 a ton. The extracts were steadier at the reductions noted last week. Solid extract was quoted freely at 42c@43c a pound, with occasional offerings as low as 39c and as high as 46c a pound. The prevailing quotations for the 51 degree extract were 24c@25c a pound for standard quality, but both higher and lower prices were quoted. Hematine crystals were steady at a range of 45c@50c a pound, and sales were reported at the latter figure for what was held to be a superior product. Hematine paste was cut to 26c @28c a pound in some quarters and 30c was asked in others.

Indigos—Reports of the destructive freshets first received were over-estimated, but whatever damage was done has further complicated the indigo situation and importers are no nearer a solution of the problem than last week. Therefore no firm quotations were given for the different indigos though it is probable that at \$3.50@\$4 a pound small spot supplies of Bengal might be obtained. An advance of about 10 per cent is expected in primary prices of the higher grade indigos.

Myrobalans—Stocks of myrobalans spot and afloat were quoted at \$48 for J 1s and \$45 for J 2s, but prices for shipment were withheld by several importers pending further advices from abroad, which had not been received at the usual time for this week.

Sumac—The demand for sumac continues good and spot stocks are being steadily absorbed. Most dealers have advanced prices to \$67 a ton for spot Sicily sumac and \$65 a ton for shipment. The clear colorless extract was advanced to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound while the low range of 7c for extract from domestic sumac was continued.

Turmeric—The demand for turmeric as a coloring material has fallen off and technical grades are obtainable at concessions. The demand from the drug and spice interests is good and constitutes the greater part of the business in this article. Aleppey was quoted at 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@10c a pound for spot, Madras as 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c and China at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound. Technical Aleppey was offered at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. For ground goods from $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound more was asked.

Para-amidophenol—This article is now extensively used as a photo developer instead of metol and very satisfactory results are said to be obtained. The demand from textile interests is also good. Spot supplies are quoted at \$8 a pound.

Meta-phenylenediamine—Spot stocks of meta-phenylenediamine at \$1.50 a pound have been pretty well cleaned out and very little is to be had at any price.

Chlorobenzol—Contract prices for chlorobenzol were quoted at 31c a pound for deliveries over the next six months.

Dinitrophenol—The contract price for dinitrophenol was given as 85c a pound in certain quarters and for spot goods \$1 a pound was asked.

The W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., of Brooklyn, N. Y., with offices in the various textile centers, has opened an office in Room 200, Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C., with Charles H. Stone, as Southern manager. Mr. Stone has been affiliated with the dyestuff industry for about ten years, during a part of which time he traveled out of Charlotte, and is well known to a great many of the mill men of the South.

A prize of \$10 has been authorized by the North Carolina State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C., for the best indigo dye exhibit at the State fair this year.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.....lb.	.55	— .60
Acetone	lb.	.30 — .35
Acetophenetidin	lb.	36.00 — 37.00
Aconitine, 1/2 oz.....ea.	—	1.60
Agar Agar	lb.	.45 — .58
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	2.64 — 2.66
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.66 — 2.68
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof. gal.	2.68	— 2.70
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.65 — .67
97 p.c.	gal.	.70 — .71
Denatured, 180 proof.	gal.	.49 — .50
188 proof	gal.	.50 — .52
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65 — .69
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28 — .30
Sweet	lb.	.25 — .30
Meal	lb.	.28 — .30
Aloin	lb.	.80 — .85
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62 — 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27 — .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00 — 14.90
Grey	oz.	22.00 — 27.50
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63 — .68
Benzoate	lb.	5.20 — 5.70
Bichromate, C.P.	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00 — 1.01
Carb. Dom.	lb.	.09 1/2 — 10 1/2
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28 — .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47 — .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15 — 4.20
Molybdate	lb.	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19 — 19 1/4
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28 — .30
Gran.	lb.	.28 — .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85 — .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.60 — .65
Salicylate	lb.	3.25 — 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.50 — 4.70
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	15 — .20
Needle powder	lb.	.18 — .19
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent ..	lb.	.48 — .49
Free sulphur	lb.	.72 — .76
Crimson	lb.	21.00 — 23.00
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	.08 — .09 1/4
Powdered	lb.	.12 — .15
Argols	lb.	.17 — .18
Arsenic, red	lb.	.65 — .68
White	lb.	.06 — .06 1/4
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	60.00 — 65.00
Sulphate	oz.	55.00 — 60.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22 — .25
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15 — .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	— .20
Chlorate	lb.	—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.70 — 1.80
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85 — 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—
Benzene, steel bbls.	gal.	— .22
Wood bbls.	gal.	— .25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60 — .65
90 per cent	gal.	.60 — .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.70 — 2.90
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80 — 1.90
Beta Naphthol	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	— 3.50
65 p.c.	lb.	— 3.90
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40 — 3.45
Subiodide	lb.	— 3.20
Tannate	lb.	— 5.50
Valerate	lb.	— 5.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40 — 3.45
Subgallate	lb.	3.00 — 3.05
Subnitrate	lb.	3.10 — 3.15

Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)		
Borax, in bbls.....lb.	.08	— .08 1/4
Bordeaux, Mixture-paste03 1/2	— .06
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	.07	— .09
Bromine, bulk, technical	—	1.40
U. S. P.	—	1.50
Burgundy Pitch04 1/2	— .05
Imported24 1/2	— .25
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.	— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk.....lb.	12.75	— 13.25
Bromide	oz.	10.70 — 12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.50 — 8.00
Phosphate	lb.	17.50 — 17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80 — 18.85
Calcium Glycophosphate ..	lb.	1.70 — 1.75
Hypophosphate	lb.	.76 — .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30 — .35
Sulphocarbonate	lb.	— 1.48
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk. lb.	—	.69 1/2
Squares of 4 ounces	—	.70 1/2
16's in 1 lb. carton	—	.72
24's in 1 lb. cartons	—	.72 1/2
Cases of 100 blocks	—	.70
Japan, refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs lb.	.75	— .76
Monobromated	lb.	2.75 — 2.80
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.15 — 1.20
Russian	lb.	4.00 — 4.30
Powdered	lb.	4.50 — 4.75
Caramel'	50 gals.	— 10.00
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.07 — .08
Bisulphide	lb.	.08 1/2 — .08 3/4
Castoreum	lb.	10.00 — 10.25
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60 — .61
Chalk, prec. light, English. lb.	.04 1/2	— .05 1/4
Heavy	lb.	.03 1/2 — .05
Chloral Hydrate	1.28 1/2	— 1.45
Charcoal Willow, powd	lb.	.04 — .05
Wood, pow'd.	lb.	.03 1/2 — .05
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15 — .24
Chloroform	lb.	.59 —
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.20 — 6.40
Cinchonidine, Alk.	oz.	— .95
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal
Sulphate	oz.	— .65
Cinchone, Alk.	oz.	— .80
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal
Sulphate	oz.	— .12
Cinnabar	lb.	—
Civet	oz.	2.00 — 2.20
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison) lb.	.42	— .46
Oleate	oz.	.82 — .95
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk. oz.	4.25	— 4.50
Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	lb.	— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.40 — .41
Cases, fingers	lb.	.42 — .43
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	8.50 — 8.60
Ounces	oz.	6.35 — 8.40
Eighths	oz.	6.55 — 8.60
Phosphate	oz.	6.35 — 6.55
Sulphate	oz.	6.75 — 6.95
Colloidn, U.S.P.	lb.	.33 — .37
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.39 — .44
Colocynth, Trieste, whole ..	lb.	.20 — .21
Powdered	lb.	.24 — .28
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.59 — .64
Spanish Apples	lb.	—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst. lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79 — 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	10.00 — 10.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	—
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	— 4.00
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	3.00 — 3.50
Creosote carbonate	lb.	—
Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	1.35 — 1.45
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.25 — .27
Jewelers large	lb.	.64 — .70
Small	lb.	.51 — .52
French	lb.	.25 — .28
Dextrin, imported, Potato.	lb.	.12 — .13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08 — .09 1/4
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.75 — 3.85
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55 — 2.65
Dragon's Blood Mass.	lb.	.22 — .23
Reeds	lb.	.75 — .80
Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial.	ea.	3.70 — 3.75
Tab's, 5 gr.	—	1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)		

Ergot, Russian	lb.	.65 — .70
Spanish	lb.	.75 — .79
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15 — .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22 — .27
Washed	lb.	.18 — .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90 — 1.05
Formaldehyde	lb.	.10 1/2 — .12
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80 — 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.00 — 1.05
Gold	—	—
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.45 — 2.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.43 1/2 — .44 1/2
Drugs and bbls. added ..	—	—
C. P. in cans	lb.	.44 — .45
Dynamite, drum included. lb.	.40	— .42
Saponification, Loose ..	lb.	.34 — .34 1/2
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.30 — .31
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated ..	lb.	3.40 — 3.70
Goa Powder	lb.	1.95 — 2.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00 — 15.75
Carbonate	oz.	1.55 — 1.80
Salicylate	lb.	1.15 — 1.20
Guarana	oz.	.18 — .20
Gun Cotton	gross	3.00 — 3.25
Haarlem Oil	lb.	.75 — .80
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.25 — .27
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime. lb.	.19	— .20
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime. lb.	.19	— .20
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.50 — 18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	4.00 — 4.10
Ichthyol	lb.	12.00 — 18.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25 — 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60 — 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17 — .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18 — .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75 — .80
Russian	lb.	5.25 — 5.45
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75 — 1.80
Kaolin	lb.	.02 — .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian ..	lb.	.11 — .12
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.75 — 1.20
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.50 — .60
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45 — .50
Chloride	lb.	.55 — .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75 — 4.00
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.18 — .22
Stick, bbls., Corigliano ..	lb.	.29 — .49
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00 — 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02 — 1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00 — 4.50
London Purple	lb.	—
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25 — 2.40
Regular	lb.	1.40 — 1.45
Lycopodium	lb.	1.65 — 1.70
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.19 — .21
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.50 — 4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60 — 1.75
Peroxide	lb.	.70 — .80
Salicylate	lb.	—
Sulphate, Epsom Salts,	—	—
Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.86 — 2.20
Manganese Glycophos.	lb.	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60 — 1.70
Peroxide	lb.	.70 — .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45 — .50
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.30 — 1.35
Small flake	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Sorts	lb.	.35 — .40
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.15 — 3.25
Recryst	lb.	5.00 — 5.15
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	75.00 — 76.00
Bisulphate	lb.	— 1.18
Iodide, green	lb.	— 4.10
Red	lb.	— 4.10
Yellow	lb.	— 4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	— .58
Powdered	lb.	— .60
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	— .61
50 p.c.	lb.	— .83
Calomel, American	lb.	— 1.36
Corrosive Sublimated cryst. lb.	—	— 1.28
Powder	lb.	— 1.23
Red Precipitate	lb.	— 1.49
Powder	lb.	— 1.59
White Precipitate	lb.	— 1.59
Powder	lb.	— 1.64
Methylene Blue	lb.	14.00 — 15.00
Metol	lb.	—
Milk, powdered	lb.	.12 — .13

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Mirbane Oil, drums.....lb.	.20	—	.22
Morphine, sulphate, bulk.....oz.	5.35	—	5.50
1-oz. vials.....oz.	5.55	—	5.60
1/2-oz. vials, 2 1/2-oz. boxes.....oz.	5.75	—	5.80
Diaceetyl hydrochloride.....lb.	6.70	—	7.30
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	.30	—	.11
Irish.....lb.	.08	—	.14
Musk, pods, Cab.....oz.	8.05	—	8.50
Tonguin.....oz.	13.05	—	15.00
Grain, Cab.....lb.	12.00	—	12.10
Tonguin.....oz.	16.00	—	19.05
Druggists.....lb.	16.00	—	16.50
Synthetic.....lb.	10.75	—	11.50
Naphthalene, flake.....lb.	.08	—	.09
Balls.....lb.	.08	—	.09
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate.....lb.	.18	—	.19
Sulphate.....lb.	.22	—	.23
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.07	—	.0734
Powdered.....lb.	.11	—	.13
Opium, cases.....lb.	—	10.75	—
Jobbing lots.....lb.	—	10.80	—
Granular.....lb.	—	11.90	—
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	11.75	—	11.90
Orthoform.....oz.	—	1.35	—
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.50	—
Papain.....lb.	3.25	—	3.45
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.....	2.50	—	3.00
Paris Green, kegs.....lb.	.32	—	.33
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.....lb.	.0314	—	.0414
Cream.....lb.	.0514	—	.0514
Lily white.....lb.	.0714	—	.0814
Snow white.....lb.	.1114	—	.1114
Phenolphthalein.....lb.	18.00	—	20.00
Phosphorus, yellow.....lb.	—	.80	—
Red.....lb.	—	1.00	—
Pilocarpine.....oz.	—	.85	—
Piperidine.....oz.	—	.85	—
Piperin.....oz.	—	.55	—
Podophyllin, U.S.P.....oz.	2.70	—	2.80
Poppy Heads.....lb.	.75	—	.80
Potassium acetate.....lb.	1.25	—	1.26
Bicarb.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Bisulphate.....lb.	.45	—	.60
C.P.....lb.	.75	—	.85
Bromide (bulk, gran.).....lb.	1.35	—	1.36
Citrate, bulk.....lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Cyanide Mixture.....lb.	.48	—	.50
Glycerophosphate.....lb.	2.05	—	2.10
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.50	—	1.52
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	3.75	—	3.80
Lactophosphate.....oz.	—	.25	—
Nitrate (Saltpetre).....lb.	.25	—	.26
Permanganate.....lb.	1.75	—	1.95
Salicylate.....lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Sulphate, pure.....lb.	.50	—	.60
C.P.....lb.	.60	—	.75
Tartrate, pow'd.....lb.	.75	—	.85
Pumice Stone, pow'd.....lb.	.02	—	.03
Pyoktanin Blue.....oz.	—	2.50	—
Quassia chips.....lb.	.12	—	.13
Rasped.....lb.	.10	—	.11
Powdered.....lb.	.1114	—	.12
Quinine, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	—	.65	—
50-oz. tins.....oz.	—	.6514	—
25-oz. tins.....oz.	—	.67	—
50z. tins.....oz.	—	.67	—
1 oz. tins.....oz.	—	.70	—
Second hands.....oz.	—	.58	—
Amsterdam.....oz.	—	—	—
German.....oz.	—	—	—
Java.....oz.	—	.6214	—
Resorcin crystals.....lb.	28.00	—	29.00
Rochelle Salt.....lb.	.34	—	.3414
Rose Water, triple dist., dem. lb.....	.60	—	.61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.....lb.	.0214	—	.04
Saccharin.....lb.	20.00	—	21.00
Saffrol.....lb.	.29	—	.31
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	9.50	—	9.90
Salol, bulk.....lb.	3.50	—	3.55
Second hands.....lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Saltpetre.....lb.	.25	—	.26
Sandalwood.....lb.	.09	—	.15
Ground.....lb.	.11	—	.18
Santonin, cryst., bulk.....lb.	35.00	—	41.00
Powdered.....lb.	36.00	—	42.00
Scammony, resin.....lb.	2.50	—	2.80
Powdered.....lb.	2.70	—	3.00
Seidlitz Mixture.....lb.	—	.26	—
Silver Chloride.....oz.	.60	—	.61
Nitrate.....oz.	.4314	—	.4414
Sticks (Lunar Caustic).....oz.	.40	—	.41
Oxide.....oz.	.96	—	1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	.15	—	.1514
Marseilles, white.....lb.	.11	—	.12
Green, pure.....lb.	.1114	—	.1214
Ordinary.....lb.	.08	—	.0914
Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.27
Mottled, pure.....lb.	.1014	—	.12
Ordinary.....lb.	.08	—	.0914

Sodium, Acetate.....lb.	.1114	—	.12
Cacodylate.....oz.	1.90	—	2.00
Citrate.....lb.	.60	—	.62
Benzoate, granulated.....lb.	8.25	—	9.00
Bicarb, English.....lb.	.0314	—	.04
Amer, f.o.b. works.....lb.	.02	—	.03
Bromide, bulk.....lb.	.80	—	.81
Glycerophosphate crystalline.....lb.	2.55	—	2.60
Hypophosphite, U. S. P.....lb.	.0114	—	.0214
gran.....lb.	—	1.10	—
Iodide.....lb.	3.50	—	3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	.05	—	.06
Recrystallized.....lb.	.09	—	.12
Dried.....lb.	.20	—	.28
Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	.05	—	.0514
Salicylate.....lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Tungstate.....lb.	—	1.50	—
Spermacetin.....lb.	.2314	—	.26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.....lb.	.43	—	.52
Aromatic, U.S.P.....lb.	.46	—	.50
Ether Comp.....lb.	—	1.65	—
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.....lb.	.47	—	.48
Starch, Corn, Pearl.....lb.	2.75	—	2.80
Potato.....lb.	.06	—	.0614
Powdered.....lb.	.0614	—	.07
Storax, liquid.....lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Strontium Acetate.....lb.	—	1.25	—
Bromide, granular.....lb.	.80	—	.81
Iodide.....oz.	.35	—	.40
Nitrate.....lb.	.38	—	.40
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk.....oz.	—	1.08	—
Powder.....oz.	—	1.05	—
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	—	2.65	—
Sulphate.....oz.	.90	—	.95
Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.	.23	—	.24
Sulphonal.....oz.	.50	—	1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.....lb.	15.00	—	16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.....lb.	13.50	—	14.50
Sulphur, Coml.....100 lbs.	1.35	—	1.60
Flour.....100 lbs.	2.10	—	2.50
Flowers.....100 lbs.	2.30	—	2.70
Roll.....100 lbs.	1.95	—	2.25
Precipitated (Lac).....lb.	.30	—	.35
Washed.....lb.	.08	—	.10
Talcum, powdered.....lb.	.02	—	.04
Purified.....lb.	.12	—	.15
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	.0314	—	.04
Tar, Barbadoes.....gal.	.20	—	.25
North Carolina, 1 pt.....doz.	—	.75	—
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.....lb.	.61	—	.63
Casks.....lb.	.50	—	.54
Terpin Hydrate.....lb.	.50	—	.54
Terpineol.....lb.	.75	—	.90
Thymol, crystals.....lb.	10.00	—	10.25
Iodide.....lb.	10.50	—	10.65
Tin, crystals.....lb.	.2914	—	.30
Bichloride.....lb.	.1214	—	.14
Oxide.....lb.	.43	—	.44
Toluol, pure.....gal.	3.75	—	4.00
Commercial.....gal.	2.50	—	2.75
Turmeric.....lb.	3.00	—	3.10
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	.12	—	.13
Artificial.....lb.	—	.12	—
Spirits, See Naval Stores.....	—	—	—
Vanillin.....lb.	.55	—	.59
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.....gal.	.53	—	.56
Gran.....lb.	.22	—	.25
Med.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Zinc Carbonate.....lb.	.26	—	.27
Chloride.....lb.	.13	—	.14
Iodide.....lb.	5.50	—	5.75
Metallic, C.P.....lb.	.45	—	.75
Oxide.....lb.	1.214	—	1.4
Permanganate.....lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Salicylate.....lb.	—	3.25	—
C.P.....lb.	.15	—	.18
Sulphate.....lb.	.0614	—	.07

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.....lb.	.0414	—	.0454
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys.....lb.	.27	—	.28
Benzoic, from gum.....lb.	—	—	—
ex Toluol.....lb.	11.00	—	12.00
Boric, cryst.....lb.	.12	—	.1214
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	.1114	—	.15
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent.....lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Camphoric.....lb.	4.20	—	4.25
Carbolic Cryst. U.S.P., drs.....lb.	.55	—	.60
5-lb. bottles.....lb.	—	.70	—
5-lb. cans.....lb.	—	.60	—
Cinnamic.....lb.	4.90	—	6.20
Chrysophanic.....lb.	6.20	—	6.30

Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.	—	—	.67
Powder.....lb.	—	—	.6714
Cresylic, 95/100 per cent.....gal.	.75	—	.80
Chromic, 85 per cent.....lb.	1.38	—	1.50
German.....lb.	—	—	—
Formic, Conc.....lb.	.70	—	1.00
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.28	—	1.30
Glycerophosphoric.....lb.	3.40	—	5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150.....oz.	.22	—	.28
Hydrobromic, Conc.....lb.	2.40	—	2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Dilute.....lb.	.85	—	1.00
Hypophosphorous, 50%.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60
U.S.P., 10%.....lb.	.40	—	.45
Lactic, U.S.P.....lb.	.90	—	.95
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	6.90	—	7.40
Muriatic, C.P.....lb.	.0514	—	.0614
Nitric, C.P.....lb.	.0614	—	.07
Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	.1714	—	.20
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Oleic, Cryst. casks.....lb.	.60	—	.63
Palmitic, Tech.....lb.	—	.60	—
Picric, kegs.....lb.	1.00	—	1.20
Phosphoric.....lb.	.30	—	.34
Pyrogallie, resublimed.....lb.	2.90	—	3.10
Crystal, bottles.....lb.	2.80	—	3.00
Pyrolineous, purified.....lb.	.15	—	.18
Crude.....gal.	.25	—	.30
Salicylic.....lb.	1.58	—	1.60
Stearic.....lb.	.14	—	.16
Sulphuric, C. P.....lb.	.05	—	.07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.....lb.	.12	—	.14
Tannic, U. S. P. bulk.....lb.	—	1.00	—
Tartaric Crystals.....lb.	—	.66	—
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.65	—
Trichloroacetic.....lb.	4.30	—	4.50
Valeric.....lb.	2.40	—	2.90

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter.....lb.	13.00	—	13.05
Artificial.....lb.	6.60	—	8.00
Amber, crude.....lb.	1.00	—	1.40
Rectified.....lb.	1.75	—	2.20
Anise.....lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Bay.....lb.	2.50	—	2.65
Bergamot.....lb.	5.40	—	5.50
Bois de Rose.....lb.	3.45	—	3.75
Synthetic.....lb.	3.00	—	3.15
Cade.....lb.	.50	—	.60
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs. lb.....	.75	—	.85
Camphor, heavy gravity.....lb.	.13	—	.15
Japanese, white.....lb.	.16	—	.19
Capicium, oleo-resin.....lb.	4.45	—	4.50
Caraway.....lb.	3.10	—	3.20
Cassia, 75/80 p. c. tech.....lb.	1.10	—	1.14
Lead Free.....lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Cedar Leaf.....lb.	.90	—	.95
Cedar Wood.....lb.	.14	—	.1514
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....lb.	20.00	—	20.25
Citronella, Ceylon, drums.....lb.	.50	—	.51
Java.....lb.	.85	—	.88
Cloves, cans.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Bottles.....lb.	1.28	—	1.29
Copaiba.....lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Coriander.....lb.	9.80	—	10.00
Cubebis.....lb.	3.15	—	3.20
Cumin.....lb.	4.10	—	4.20
Erigeron.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Eucalyptus, Australian.....lb.	.64	—	.70
California.....lb.	—	—	—
Fennel, sweet.....lb.	4.45	—	4.50
Geranium, Algerian.....lb.	3.60	—	3.90
Bourbon.....lb.	3.30	—	3.55
Turkish.....lb.	2.80	—	3.95
Gingergrass.....lb.	1.80	—	2.00
Ginger.....lb.	5.50	—	5.75
Hemlock.....lb.	.50	—	.60
Juniper Berries, rect.....lb.	8.00	—	8.10
Twice rect.....lb.	8.35	—	8.40
Wood.....lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Lavender flowers.....lb.	4.00	—	4.20
Spike.....lb.	1.20	—	1.45
Garden.....lb.	.60	—	.80
Lemon.....lb.	.90	—	.85
Lemongrass.....lb.	.80	—	.85
Limes, distilled.....lb.	2.70	—	2.90
Linaloe.....lb.	2.80	—	3.00
Mace, distilled.....lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Malefern.....lb.	8.90	—	9.45
Mustard natural.....lb.	19.00	—	20.75
Artificial.....lb.	18.00	—	18.75
Neroli, bigarade.....lb.	40.00	—	58.00
Petale.....lb.	50.00	—	65.00
Artificial.....lb.	20.00	—	30.00
Nutmeg.....lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Orange, bitter, W. Indian.....lb.	2.20	—	2.70
Sweet, W. Indian.....lb.	2.75	—	2.80
Italian, sweet.....lb.	3.00	—	3.05

German	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Alkanet	lb.	31	90
Althea, cut	lb.	42	44
Whole	lb.	30	35
Angelica, American	lb.	14	15
Arum	lb.	15	19
Arum	lb.	54	64
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	07	07½
Bermuda	lb.	41	46
St. Vincent	lb.	06½	07
Bamboo Brier	lb.	04½	05
Bearfoot	lb.	04½	05
Belladonna, German	lb.	5.00	5.05
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Berberis, aq.	lb.	08	09½
Beth	lb.	20	24
Bitter	lb.	22	23
Blueflag	lb.	11	14
Bryonia	lb.	50	80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	30	40
Whole	lb.	25	40
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.95	3.00
Unbleached	lb.	21½	25
Cohosh, black	lb.	05	05½
Blue	lb.	05	05½
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	2.05
Colombo, whole	lb.	10	11
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	14	16
Culver's	lb.	09	10
Cranberry	lb.	07	07
Powdered	lb.	11	13
Dandelion, German	lb.	32	35
American	lb.	30	31
Doggrass	lb.	1.50	1.55
Echinacea	lb.	29	34
Elecampane	lb.	11	11½
Galangal	lb.	10	12
Gelseum	lb.	15	15
Gentian	lb.	21	22
Powdered	lb.	26	27
Geranium	lb.	06	07
Gerard, African	lb.	08½	08½
Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	20	20½
Bleached	lb.	24	25
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	6.50
Northern	lb.	6.25	6.50
Eastern	lb.	6.25	6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.45	5.60
Powdered	lb.	5.50	5.75
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	39	54
Hellebore, white	lb.	40	44
Powdered	lb.	23	24
Black	lb.	—	—

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	1.85	— 1.95	Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .28	Aluminum Chloride	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.15	Turkish	lb.	—	—	Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11 1/4	Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car. lb.	lb.	.05 1/4	— .06 1/4
Jalap, whole	lb.	.11 1/4	— .15 1/4	Quince, select	lb.	.75	— .78	20 deg. carboys	lb.	.04 1/4	— .04 1/4
Powdered	lb.	.15 1/4	— .16	Rape, English	lb.	.09	— .09 1/4	18 deg. carboys	lb.	.03 1/4	— .04 1/4
Kava Kara	lb.	.18 1/4	— .21 1/4	Japanese	lb.	.06	— .06 1/4	16 deg. carboys	lb.	.03 1/4	— .03 1/4
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.35	— .37	Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.22	— .23 1/4	Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	— .12
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.45	— .50	Stavesacre	lb.	.29 1/4	— .35	Granulated, white	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10 1/2
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.18	— .21	Stramonium	lb.	.09 1/4	— .10 1/4	Lump	lb.	.18	— .20
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26	Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	—	Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— 3.75
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54	Kombe	lb.	2.20	— 2.25	Domestic	100 lbs.	—	— 3.75
Manaca	lb.	.30	— .41	Sunflower, large	lb.	.05 1/4	— .05 1/2	Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—
Mandrake	lb.	.07	— .08 1/4	Small	lb.	.04 1/4	— .04 1/2	65 p.c.	lb.	—	—
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.00	— 2.10	Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.09 1/4	— .09 1/2	47 p.c.	lb.	—	—
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .16 1/2	Madras	lb.	.08 1/4	— .08 1/2	Barium, chloride	ton	100.00	— 110.00
Verona	lb.	.13	— .13 1/4	China	lb.	.08	— .08 1/4	Dioxide	lb.	—	— .36
Finger	lb.	.17 1/2	— 2.00	Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .09 1/2	Nitrate	lb.	—	— .13
Pereira Brava	lb.	.35	— .57	Levant	lb.	.85	— .90	Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	— 35.00
Pellitory	lb.	.36	— .40	GUMS				Off color	ton	15.00	— 16.00
Pink, true	lb.	.12	— .14	Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05	Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04 1/4	— .06 1/4
Pleurisy	lb.	.05	— .07	Cape	lb.	.08	— .09 1/4	Calcium, Acetate, crude, 100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.05	
Poke	lb.	.30	— .35	Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10	Carbide	100 lbs.	—	—
Rhatany	lb.	.80	— .83	Socotrine, lump	lb.	.21	— .23	Carbonate	lb.	—	—
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.17	— .18	Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29	Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	— 14.85	
High, dried	lb.	.60	— 1.65	Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36	Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	— 18.85	
Cuts	lb.	.23	— .25	Arabic, firsts	lb.	.30	— .34	Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .10 1/4
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .40	Seconds	lb.	.27	— .29	Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.18	— .20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.10 1/4	— .11	Sorts, Amber	lb.	.15	— .16	Copper Carbonate	lb.	.35	— .38
Mexican	lb.	.65	— .66	White	lb.	.25	— .26	Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Senega, Northern	lb.	.62	— .63	Powdered	lb.	.25	— .26	Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Southern	lb.	.32	— .36	Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— .90	Powdered	lb.	.09 1/4	— .10 1/4
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12	Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.20	Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.21	— .22	Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50	— 1.70	Copperas, f.o.b. works.	100 lbs.	.90	— 1.50
Stripped	lb.	.25	— .26	Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .39	Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Spikenard	lb.	.10	— .13	Catechu	lb.	—	—	Refined	5.00	— 6.00	
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	— .10	Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— .70	Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	—	—	—
Squill	lb.	.14	— .15	Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21	48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	—
Stillingia	lb.	.05	— .06	Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30	52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	—
Stone	lb.	.06	— .06 1/4	Galbanum	lb.	.75	— .80	Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	—	— .11 1/4
Turkey Corn	lb.	.32	— .33	Gamboge	lb.	1.25	— 1.35	White cryst.	lb.	.13 1/4	— .14
Unicorn flesh (helonias)	lb.	.32	— .33	Jamboge	lb.	.25	— .29	Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .12 1/4
True (Aletris)	lb.	.18 1/4	— .21	Hemlock	lb.	.85	— 1.00	Granulated	lb.	—	— .13 1/4
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.74	— .75	Kino	lb.	.20	— .28	Powdered	lb.	.14 1/4	— .15 1/4
English	lb.	—	—	Locust	lb.	.29	— .31	Arsenate	lb.	.08 1/4	— .09
German	lb.	—	—	Mastic	lb.	.35	— .36	Nitrate	lb.	.14	— .15
Japanese	lb.	.25	— .29	Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25	Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	—	— .07 1/4	
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.09	— .10	Sorts	lb.	.22	— .23	Red, American	lb.	—	— .07 1/4
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17	Siftings	lb.	.19	— .20	Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09 1/2
Yellow Dock	lb.	.10 1/4	— .13	Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .12 1/4	White, Basic Carb., Amer.	—	—	—
Domestic	lb.	—	—	Sorts	lb.	.12 1/4	— .13 1/4	dry	lb.	—	— .07
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.05 1/4	— .07	Tears	lb.	.11	— .12	in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .08
SEEDS				Sandarac	lb.	.24 1/4	— .25	English	lb.	.11 1/2	— .12
Angelica	lb.	—	—	Senegal, picked	lb.	.21	— .25	White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .06 1/4
Anise, Levant	lb.	.14 1/4	— .15	Sorts	lb.	.18	— .19	Muriatic acid,	—	—	—
Spanish	lb.	.18	— .18 1/4	Spruce	lb.	.64	— .90	18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01 1/4	— .02
Star	lb.	.21	— .21 1/2	Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.00	— 8.50	20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02 1/4
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05	— .05 1/4	Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.15	— 2.25	22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02 1/4	— .02 1/4
Dutch	lb.	.05 1/4	— .05 1/4	Seconds	lb.	2.00	— 2.05	Nitric acid,	—	—	—
Smyrna	lb.	—	—	Thirds	lb.	—	—	36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05 1/4	— .06
South American	lb.	.04 1/4	— .04 1/4	Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	—	38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
Caraway	lb.	.25	— .27	Seconds	lb.	Nominal	—	40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.10	Thirds	lb.	Nominal	—	42 deg. carboys	lb.	2	— .07
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .50	WAXES				Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	lb.	—	— .06
Decorticated	lb.	—	—	Bayberry	lb.	.22	— .24	38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
Celery	lb.	.23	— .24	Bees, white	lb.	.44	— .50	40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06 1/4
Colchicum	lb.	1.04	— 1.05	Yellow, crude	lb.	.30	— .33	42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06 1/4
Conium	lb.	.17 1/4	— .18 1/4	Refined	lb.	.35	— .39	Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 2.00
Coriander, natural	lb.	.08 1/2	— .09	Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .24	True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Bleached, domestic	lb.	.09 1/4	— .10	Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51	Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .45
Cumin, Malta	lb.	—	—	No. 1	lb.	.43	— .44	Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	— .85
Levant	lb.	—	—	No. 2	lb.	.38	— .39	Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83	— .90
Mogador	lb.	.22	— .22 1/4	No. 3	lb.	.26 1/4	— .27	Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.48	— .50
Morocco	lb.	.20 1/4	— .21	Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.10	— .14	Powdered	lb.	.48	— .50
Dill	lb.	.12	— .13	White	lb.	.14	— .20	Muriate, basis 80 p.c. per ton	—	— 42.00	
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.62	— .67	Japan	lb.	.14 1/4	— .15	Prussiate, red	lb.	.75	— 2.00
Italian	lb.	.12	— .14	Montan, crude	lb.	.35	— .40	Yellow	lb.	—	— .70
Romanian, small	lb.	.18	— .20	Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.45	— .58	Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	—
French	lb.	.12	— .12 1/4	Green	lb.	.80	— .90	Refined	lb.	.24	— .25
Flax, whole	per bbl.	9.75	— 10.00	Refined, white	lb.	—	—	Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags	lb.	.03 1/4	— .03 1/4
Ground	lb.	.05 1/4	— .05 1/2	Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	—
Foenugreek	lb.	.03 1/4	— .03 1/2	Domestic	lb.	.35	— .35 1/2	Bichromate	lb.	.27	— .30
Domestic	lb.	.05	— .06	Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06 1/4	— .13	Bisulphate	lb.	—	—
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06	— .06 1/4	Foreign	lb.	—	—	Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.15	
Russian	lb.	—	—	Heavy Chemicals				Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.50
Henbane	lb.	.29 1/4	— .33	Alkali, 48% bgs., works 100 lbs.	—	—	—	Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	—
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .07	Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.	—	—	—	Chlorate	lb.	.28	— .35
Larkspur	lb.	.20 1/4	— .21	works 48 p.c. b.	100 lbs.	—	—	Cyanide, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Lobelia	lb.	.26 1/4	— .28	Alum, ammonia, ground 100 lbs.	4.10	— 5.00	—	Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.70
Millet, natural	lb.	.02 1/4	— .03	Lump	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.75	Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Hulled	lb.	.06 1/4	— .06 1/4	Powdered	100 lbs.	—	—	Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.10	— 3.20
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14 1/4	Alum, chrome	lb.	.30	— .32	Refined	lb.	—	— .04 1/4
California, brown	lb.	.13 1/4	— .14	Potash, ground	100 lbs.	—	— 7.10	Prussiate	lb.	.50	— .60
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14 1/4	Lump	100 lbs.	—	— 7.00	Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.02 1/4	— .03 1/4
Dutch	lb.	.12 1/4	— .12 1/4	Powdered	100 lbs.	—	— 8.00	Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01 1/4
English, yellow	lb.	.12	— .12 1/4	Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— 7.00	Sulphate, Glauber's salt 100 lbs.	—	.60	— .75
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	—	Alumina, Sulph., low. 100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.75	—	Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb.	—	—
Indian	lb.	.21	— .22	High Grade	100 lbs.	4.50	— 5.00	60 p. c.	per 100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Dutch	lb.	.12 1/4	— .12 1/4					Sulphur (crude, f. o. b.	—	—	—
Chinese	lb.	.05 1/4	— .05 1/4					New York	ton	—	— 29.50
Parsley	lb.	.20 1/4	— .21								

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Sulphur crude, f. o. b.		
Baltimore.....ton	—	30.50
Sulphuric Acid.....lb.		
60 deg.lb.	.01	— .01%
66 deg. carboys. per 100 lbs.	1.25	1.50
Oleum.....100 lbs	3.75	.25
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.75	3.00

Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg.....lb.	.72	— .76
Blood.....lb.	.32	— .40
Alumina, Chloride.....lb.		
Annatto, fine.....lb.	.32	— .35
Seed.....lb.	.14	— .17
Camwood.....lb.	.17	— .20
Carmine, No. 40.....lb.	4.50	5.00
Cochineal.....lb.	.65	— .70
Cudbear, French.....lb.		
Concentrated.....lb.	.40	— .45
English.....lb.		
Cutch, bales.....lb.	.08½	— .09½
Boxes.....lb.	.11	— .12½
Divi-Divi.....ton	50.00	— 52.00
Flavine.....lb.	1.15	— 1.50
Fustic Stick.....ton	18.00	— 20.00
Young, root.....ton		
Gambier Spot.....lb.	.10½	— .11
Indigo, Bengal.....lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Oudes.....lb.	2.60	— 2.85
Guatemala.....lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs.....lb.	2.40	— 2.80
Madras.....lb.	.95	— 1.25
Logwood, stick.....ton	25.00	— 60.00
Roots.....ton		
Madder, Dutch.....lb.	.22	— .25
Myrobalans.....ton	44.00	— 50.00
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo.....lb.	.57	— .60
Chinese.....lb.	.20	— .23
Persian Berries.....lb.		
Quercitron.....ton	28.00	— 32.00
Soluble, Blue.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Sumac.....ton	65.00	— 68.00
Turmeric, Madras.....lb.	.11	— .11½
Aleppy.....lb.	.10	— .11
Pubna.....lb.		
China.....lb.	.09	— .10
Turkey Red Oil.....lb.	.10½	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.....lb.	.24	— .30

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Fustic.....lb.	.06	— .07
Hyperic.....lb.	.10	— .12
Logwood.....lb.	.04½	— .06
Red Saunders.....lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double.....lb.	.30	— .35
Concentrated.....lb.	.40	— .45
Barberry, French.....lb.	.35	— .38
Cutch, Catechu, dye.....lb.	.12	— .14
Borneo.....lb.	.12	— .14
Mangrove.....lb.	.07	— .08
Fustic.....lb.	.17	— .20
Gall.....lb.	.18	— .20
Hematin, Crystals.....lb.	.45	— .50
Extract, Contract.....lb.		
Spot.....lb.	.26	— .30
Hemlock.....lb.	.05½	— .06
Logwood.....lb.	.30	— .32
Indigo, solid.....lb.	.40	— .46
51 degrees contracts.....lb.		
Spot.....lb.	.21	— .25
Oak.....lb.		
Osage Orange.....lb.		
Powdered.....lb.		
Paste.....lb.		
Persian Berry.....lb.	.50	— .53
Quaracho, solid 65 p.c. tan.....lb.	.10½	— .11½
Clarified 35 p.c. tan.....lb.	.07	— .08
Unclassified.....lb.	.06½	— .07½
Quercitron.....lb.	.10	— .11
Sumac.....lb.	.07	— .12½

Coal Tar Bases, Intermediates and Colors.

Acid Benzoic.....lb.		— 10.00
Acid Black.....lb.		— 2.75
Acid Green.....lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Acid Metanilic.....lb.		—
Acid Naphthionic.....lb.		—
Acid Naphthosulphonic.....lb.		—
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate.....lb.		—

Acid Orange.....lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Acid Red.....lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Acid Scarlet.....lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Acid Sulphanilic.....lb.		— 2.00
Acid Yellow.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
p-Amidophenol.....lb.		— 8.00
Aniline Oil.....lb.	.28	— .32
Aniline Salts.....lb.	.40	— .45
Aniline for Red.....lb.		— 1.00
Anthracen.....lb.		—
Anthraquinone.....lb.		—
Aurine.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Azo Yellow.....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Basic Green.....lb.		— 11.00
Benzaldehyde.....lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Benzol, C. P.....gal.	.63	— .70
Benzol, Com.....lb.	.60	— .65
Benzidine.....lb.		— 2.25
Benzidine Sulphate.....lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Benzylchloride.....lb.		— 3.50
Bismarck Brown.....lb.		— 2.00
Carmine No. 40.....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Chlorobenzol, contract.....lb.		— .31
Chrysomine Yellow.....lb.		— 2.50
Chrysoidine.....lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cumidine.....lb.		—
Diamidophenol.....lb.		— 15.00
o-Dianisidine.....lb.		—
Dichlorobenzol.....lb.	.35	— .40
Diethylaniline.....lb.		— 3.50
Dimethylaniline.....lb.	1.00	— 1.50
m-Dinitrobenzene.....lb.		— .80
Dinitrochlorobenzene.....lb.		— .60
Dinitronaphthalene.....lb.		— .44
Dinitrophenol.....lb.	.85	— 1.00
m-Dinitrotoluene.....lb.		—
Diphenylamine.....lb.		— 1.75
Direct Black.....lb.		— 2.50
Dioxynaphthalene.....lb.		—
Eosine.....lb.	10.50	— 12.00
Indigo, 20% paste (German).....lb.		— 1.50
Induline.....lb.		— 2.50
Malachite Green.....lb.	15.00	— 20.00
Metanil Yellow.....lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green.....lb.		—
Methylanthraquinone.....lb.		—
Methylene Blue.....lb.	6.50	— 14.00
Methyl Violet.....lb.	7.50	— 10.00
Naphthalene.....lb.	.07	— .10
Naphthalenediamine.....lb.		—
a-Naphthol.....lb.		—
b-Naphthol.....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
a-Naphthylamine.....lb.		—
b-Naphthylamine.....lb.		—
Nigrosine, Spirit Sol.....lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Nigrosine, Water Sol.....lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Nigrosine, fat soluble.....lb.		— 1.75
p-Nitraniline.....lb.		— 1.85
Nitrobenzene.....lb.		— .27
o-Nitrochlorobenzol.....lb.	.50	— .55
a-Nitronaphthalene.....lb.		— .42
Nitronaphthol.....lb.		—
Nitrotoluene.....lb.		—
p-Phenylenediamine.....lb.		— 1.50
Phthalic Anhydride.....lb.		—
Pseudo-Cumol.....lb.		—
Resorcinol.....lb.		— 20.00
Toluidine.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Toluol, Pure.....gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Toluol Commercial 90%.....gal.	2.25	— 2.50
o-Toluidine.....lb.		—
m-Toluylenediamine.....lb.		—
Scarlet 2 R.....lb.		— 4.00
Soluble Blue.....lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Sulphur Black.....lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Sulphur Blue.....lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Sulphur Brown, chestnut.....lb.		— .50
Xylene, Pure.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Xylene, Com.....lb.	.40	— .50
Xylidine.....lb.	.75	— .85

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland.....gal.	.64	— .65
Domestic, prime.....gal.	.61	— .62
Cod Liver, Newland.....bbl.	72.00	— 80.00
Norwegian.....bbl.	138.00	— 155.00
Degras, American.....lb.	.06½	— .06¾
English.....lb.	.06¼	— .06½
German.....lb.		—
Neutral.....lb.		—
Herring.....gal.		—

Horse.....lb.	.10	— .10½
Lard, prime, winter.....gal.	1.07	— 1.09
Off Prime.....gal.	.93	— .94
Extra, No. 1.....gal.	.84	— .85
No. 1.....gal.	.79	— .80
No. 2.....gal.	.74	— .75
Menhaden, North. crude.....gal.		—
South, crude, f.o.b. plant.....lb.	.47	— .47½
Brown, strained.....gal.	.55	— .56
Light, strained.....gal.	.57	— .58
Yellow bl'ch'd, winter.....gal.	.59	— .60
White, bl'ch'd, winter.....gal.	.61	— .62
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.....gal.	1.04	— 1.09
30 deg., cold test.....gal.	.99	— 1.05
40 deg., cold test.....gal.	.94	— .96
Prime.....gal.	.89	— .90
Dark.....gal.	.81	— .82
Oleo Oil.....lb.	.12	— .12½
Porpoise, body.....gal.		—
Jaw.....gal.		—
Red (Crude Oleic Acid).....lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Saponified.....lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Seal, white.....gal.		—
Sod Oil.....lb.	.06¾	— .07½
Sperm bleached, winter.....gal.		—
38 deg., cold test.....gal.	.79	— .80
45 deg., cold test.....gal.	.77	— .78
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test.....gal.	.75	— .76
Stearic, single pressed.....lb.	.11½	— .11¾
Double pressed.....lb.	.12½	— .12¾
Triple pressed.....lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Tallow, acidless.....lb.	.87	— .89
Prime.....gal.	.85	— .87
Whale, natural winter.....gal.	.61	— .62
Bleached.....gal.	.63	— .64
Extra bleached, winter.....gal.	.65	— .66

VEGETABLE

Almond true, exp.....lb.	.80	— .90
Castor, No. 1, bbls.....lb.	.14	— .14½
Cases.....lb.	.14½	— .15
No. 3.....lb.	.13½	— .14
Chaulmoogra.....lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Cocaoat Oil, Ceylon.....lb.	.12	— .12½
Cochin.....lb.	.13	— .13½
Copra.....lb.	.12½	— .13½
Corn, refined, bbls.....lb.		— 9.86
Cottonseed, prime, yel.....lb.	.10	— .10½
Crude, f.o.b. mills.....gal.		—
Summer, white.....lb.		— .10½
Winter Yellow.....lb.		— .10½
Croton.....lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Linseed, raw, car lots.....gal.		— .69
5 bbl. lots.....gal.		— .70
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots.....gal.		— .71
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, gal.....gal.		— .72
Mustard Seed, expressed.....gal.		—
Olive, denatured.....gal.	.95	— .97
Foots.....lb.	.09½	— .09¾
U. S. P.....gal.	1.75	— 2.00
Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.09	— .09½
Commercial.....lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Prime, red.....lb.	.08¾	— .09
Palm Kernel domestic.....lb.	.12	— .12½
Palm Kernel, imported.....lb.	.12½	— .13
Peanut Oil, edible.....gal.	.88	— .95
Pine Oil, white.....gal.	1.15	— 1.25
Yellow.....gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Poppy.....gal.		—
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls.....gal.		—
Blown.....gal.	.93	— .95
Refined.....gal.	.89	— .91
Rosin Oil, first rect.....lb.	.30	— .31
Second.....gal.	.40	— .41
Third.....lb.	.51	— .52
Sesame, domestic.....gal.		—
Imported.....gal.	1.05	— 1.10
Soya Bean, English.....lb.		—
Manchurian.....lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Tar Oil, gen. dist.....gal.	.40	— .45
Commercial.....gal.	.30	— .35

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test.....gal.	.13½	— .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test.....gal.	.14	— .15
Summer.....gal.	.13	— .14
Cylinder, light filtered.....gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered.....gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test.....gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam refined.....gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav. gal.....gal.	.26½	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity.....gal.	.21½	— .22
White 30@31 gravity.....gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity.....gal.	.29½	— .30
903@865 sp. gr.....lb.	.18½	— .22
Red Paraffin.....gal.	.18	— .19
Spindle, filtered.....gal.	.28	— .35
No. 200.....gal.	.24	— .25
No. 100.....gal.	.23½	— .24
No. 110.....gal.	.23	— .23½

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Miscellaneous			Cinnamon, Ceylon			Mineral		
NAVAL STORES			Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.26 — .26½	140-lb. bags	—	1.08
Spirits Turpentine, in bbls. gal.	.46	— .46½	Penang	lb.	.32 — .33	Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.70 — .75
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	.41	— .42	Zanzibar	lb.	.17½ — .17¾	MOLASSES AND SYRUPS		
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	.38	— .39	Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.20 — .21	Centrifugals—		
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.75 — 4.00	Ginger, grinding	lb.	.16 — .17	Prime	gal.	.38 — .41
Tar, pure	50-gal bbls.	6.75 — 7.00	African	lb.	.08½ — .09	Open kettle	gal.	.40 — .40
Rosin, com. to g'd.	280 lb. bbl.	6.10 — 6.15	Cochin	lb.	.10 — .10½	Blackstrap	gal.	.17½ — .20
SHELLAC			Japan	lb.	.07¼ — .07½	Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.18 — .22
D. C.	lb.	.38 — .39	Mace, Banda	lb.	.58 — .59	Medium	lb.	.24 — .26
Diamond "T"	lb.	.37 — .38	Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.55 — .55½	Fancy	lb.	.38 — .42
V. S. O.	lb.	.38 — .39	Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.19 — .20	Honey—		
Pine orange	lb.	.34 — .35	Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.16½ — .19	Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14 — .15
Second orange	lb.	.32 — .34	Hungarian	lb.	.29 — .29	Clover, lower grades	lb.	.11 — .13
T. N.	lb.	.33 — .34	Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.17 — .17½	Buckwheat ext.	lb.	.06½ — .07
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.29 — .30	White	lb.	.21 — .21½	Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	— .271
Button	lb.	.37 — .40	Pimento	lb.	.05 — .06	COCOA		
Regular, bleached	lb.	.33 — .34	OIL CAKE AND MEAL			Caracas	lb.	.15½ — .16½
Bone, Dry	lb.	.39 — .40	Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	—	— 32.50	Bahia	lb.	.13½ — .14½
SPICES			f.o.b. New Orleans	—	— 27.50	Cuban	lb.	.14 — .14½
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20 — .21	Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	— 32.00	Trinidad	lb.	.15½ — .16
Canton, rolls	lb.	.11½ — .12	Montgomery	—	— 31.00	Hayti	lb.	.12½ — .13
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.37 — .38	New Orleans	ton	31.00 — 33.00	Maracaibo	lb.	.18 — .19
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.14 — .15	Corn Cake	short ton	— 28.50	REFINED SUGAR		
Bombay	lb.	.11 — .11½	Meal	short ton	— 30.60	(Prices in Barrels)		
Cassia Buds	lb.	.14½ — .15	Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	36.00 — 37.00	Amer. Nat.	Ar. Fed-War	
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.22 — .23	Linseed Meal	short ton	— 38.00	Powdered	6.65 6.85	bu'le eral ner
Mombassa	lb.	.30 — .30½	SALT PRODUCTS			XXXX	6.90 6.90	7.10 7.15
			Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	— 2.23	Confectioners' A	6.65 6.65	— 6.9
			Turk's Island—	200 lb. sacks	— 1.39	Fine gran.	6.75 6.75	7.00 7.10
			Coarse	140-lb. bags	— 1.08			

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR U. S. CHEMICALS

(Continued from Page 8)

during the past year. For the year 1915, however, we have the necessary information. It may be briefly summarized as follows:

The increased export of sulphuric acid went chiefly to France and Great Britain. Mexico increased its purchases 50 per cent; Cuba, 25 per cent. China purchased the acid for the first time in our country—to the amount of 280 tons.

In the case of "all other acids," France and Great Britain were again the heavy purchasers. Greece took a relatively large amount, for the first time. Canada increased its import by 50 per cent and Mexico more than doubled its customary purchases. Japan was for the first time a heavy buyer, and there was a notable demand throughout the Far East, Oceania, and South Africa.

The increased sale of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) was chiefly in Greece, Italy, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Dutch Guiana, and Uruguay.

Exports of Dyestuffs, Sodium Compounds, Tanning Extracts, Etc.

The noteworthy export of dyestuffs (chiefly vegetable colors) went mostly to Great Britain. France, Italy, Spain, Japan, and Canada were also heavy buyers.

Sodium compounds were bought largely by France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Norway in Europe, and by Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Latin America. Japan and Russia likewise absorbed notable amounts.

The increased export in tanning extracts went to nearly every quarter of the globe. Many countries were purchasers for the first time.

The large item of miscellaneous chemicals, not specially designated, includes heavy sales to Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Canada, Cuba, China, Japan, and Australia, and noteworthy quantities to most countries in Latin America, Africa, Asia, and Oceania.

The lack of specific information on the items representing, in 1916, a total export of \$56,000,000, under the blanket designation of "all other chemicals," is greatly to be regretted at this conjuncture.

Imports of Chemical Products by Countries

It is desirable in this connection to gain a general idea of the full extent of the world's markets for chemical products, including under this designation chemicals proper, drugs, dyes, and fertilizers. In 1906 the data of the various countries accustomed to keep statistics which carefully covered their chemical imports were collated, and are given in the table below. While actual figures have materially increased since the date in question, the relative position of different lands, as consumers of chemical products of foreign origin, is probably but little altered during the past decade.

Country.	Value of imports.	Country.	Value of imports.	Country.	Value of imports.
EUROPE.		NORTH AMERICA.		ASIA.	
Austria-Hungary	\$20,386,000	United States	\$78,207,000	China	\$10,804,000
Belgium	28,814,000	Canada	10,933,000	India	9,245,000
Bulgaria	718,000	British West Indies.....	523,000	Dutch East Indies	5,514,000
Denmark	3,897,000	Mexico	4,688,000	French Indo-China	1,149,000
France	32,900,000	Costa Rica	113,000	Japan	13,536,000
Germany	79,394,000	Cuba	2,081,000	Korea	202,000
Greece	1,180,000	French Colonies	237,000	Siam	261,000
Italy	14,647,000				
Netherlands	132,679,000	SOUTH AMERICA.		OCEANIA.	
Norway	1,039,000	Argentina	4,466,000	Australia	589,000
Portugal	1,864,000	Brazil	4,293,000	New Zealand	1,733,000
Roumania	1,191,000	Chile	1,657,000		
Russia	16,081,000	British Guiana	409,000	AFRICA	
Finland	306,000	French Guiana	27,000	British South Africa	987,000
Servia	245,000	Peru	925,000	Mauritius	590,000
Spain	10,224,000	Uruguay	784,000	Algeria	1,645,000
Sweden	4,005,000			Tunis	238,000
Switzerland	8,621,000			Egypt	3,307,000
United Kingdom	75,113,000				

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

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Acacia, select, white	lb.	.65	—	.66	
1st select powdered	lb.	.50	—	.70	
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.60	—	.70	
Seconds	lb.	.45	—	.50	
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	—	.24	
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.30	—	.33	
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	2.00	—	
Acetamide, 1 oz. g.s.v. 4	oz.	—	1.00	—	
Acetamide, 1 lb. g.s.b.	lb.	.75	—	.90	
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b.	lb.	3.00	—	3.50	
14	lb.	.25	—	.30	
1 oz. s.v. 7	lb.	.60	—	.65	
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.	lb.	.60	—	.65	
Technical	lb.	.35	—	.45	
Acetonesulphate-Bayer—					
Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths		—	—	—	
In 2 ounce boxes		—	—	—	
In 4 ounce boxes		—	—	—	
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	—	3.50	
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.75	—	2.85	
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	—	6.00	
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040)	lb.	.16	—	.20	
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.18	—	.24	
U. S. P. Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.56	—	.60	
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	—	1.00	
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	—	.30	
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.80	—	.90	
From Tolou	lb.	13.50	—	14.00	
Boric, cryst.	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.22	
Impalp	lb.	.25	—	.30	
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	3.00	—	3.25	
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	—	3.25	
Cacodylic	oz.	2.00	—	2.25	
Camphoric	lb.	.475	—	.52	
Carbolic, cryst., bulk.	lb.	.62	—	.70	
10 and 15-lb. cans.	lb.	.65	—	.73	
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.72	—	.76	
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	—	.80	
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	.60	—	.60	
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	—	.40	
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	—	.25	
1-lb.	lb.	2.25	—	4.00	
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	—	.55	
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	8.00	—	8.00	
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	—	—	
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	—	—	
Citric, cryst (kegs)	lb.	.68	—	.70	
Less than keg	lb.	.75	—	.80	
Granulated	lb.	.80	—	.90	
Cresylic	lb.	.90	—	1.00	
Dichloroacetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	1.25	—	
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.	oz.	—	.18	—	
Galic	oz.	.20	—	.23	
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.55	—	1.80	
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	—	.50	
Hippuric	oz.	—	—	—	
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.50.	oz.	.35	—	.40	
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	lb.	.12	—	.15	
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.06	—	.08	
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	—	.12	
Hydrochloric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	2.30	—	2.80	
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	oz.	—	—	—	
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.	oz.	.12	—	.15	
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	—	.08	
Iodic	oz.	1.25	—	1.35	
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	—	.30	
Dilute	lb.	4.25	—	4.60	
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—	11.00	
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	2.00	—	
Monochloroacetic, crys.	oz.	.20	—	.25	
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs. (3½)	lb.	.08	—	.10	
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	—	.15	
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07½	—	.08	
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	—	.14	
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	—	.09	
36 deg., less	lb.	.13	—	.15	
C. P. carboy	lb.	.10	—	.12	
C. P. less	lb.	.15	—	.20	
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	—	.30	
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	—	.35	
Oxalic	lb.	.65	—	.75	
Powdered	lb.	.80	—	.90	
Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	—	.70	
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	—	.85	
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	—	.20	
U. S. P. 880, p.c.	lb.	.45	—	.47	
Syr. 65 per cent	lb.	1.85	—	2.00	
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	—	2.00	
Phthalic	oz.	—	.60	—	
Picric	lb.	1.30	—	1.40	
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb.	lb.	3.85	—	4.10	
cans	lb.	.33	—	.38	
1 oz. v.	oz.	.33	—	.38	
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	—	.25	
Crude	gal.	.30	—	.40	
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.90	—	2.45	
Bulk	lb.	1.85	—	2.40	
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.35	—	.40	
Succinic, crys.	oz.	.40	—	.50	
Sulphocarboxylic (about 30%)	oz.	—	.30	—	
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	—	.75	
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	—	.50	
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	.03	—	
Less	lb.	.07	—	.08	
C. P.	lb.	.15	—	.20	
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n	lb.	.14	—	.18	
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	.60	—	1.10	
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	—	1.45	
Powdered	lb.	.74	—	.83	
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.70	—	.72	
Powdered	lb.	.72	—	.75	
Trichloric	lb.	.37	—	.40	
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.38	—	.40	
Acidol	oz.	—	.60	—	
Acoin	oz.	—	3.50	—	
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	28	—	
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	—	.28	
Powdered	lb.	.28	—	.34	
Root English	lb.	—	1.00	—	
Powdered	lb.	—	1.15	—	
Root German	lb.	.80	—	.90	
Powdered	lb.	.90	—	1.00	
Aconitine, Amorp. ¼ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	—	2.25	
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	1.00	—	
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.80	—	
Adalin	oz.	—	1.80	—	
Adamon	oz.	—	1.20	—	
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	—	.90	
Hydrous	lb.	.65	—	.70	
(See also Lanoline)					
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	.20	—	
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	.85	—	1.00	
Chlo. Solution	oz.	.85	—	1.00	
Aduroil (developer) 16 oz. bottles	lb.	—	10.00	—	
incl.	lb.	—	.75	—	
1 oz.	ea.	—	.55	—	
Agar Agar	lb.	.55	—	.65	
Agaric, white	lb.	—	1.25	—	
Agaricin	oz.	2.00	—	2.50	
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle	lb.	—	Nominal	—	
incl. each	lb.	—	Nominal	—	
4-oz.	oz.	—	.40	—	
2-oz.	ea.	—	3.00	—	
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	1.70	—	
Agurin	oz.	—	.75	—	
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	1.15	—	
Airol	oz.	—	—	—	
Albumin, from eggs, Impalp.	lb.	—	1.00	—	
Powd. sol.	lb.	—	5.00	—	
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	2.72	—	2.75	
bbls.	gal.	2.87	—	3.10	
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.70	—	2.75	
Less	gal.	2.85	—	3.00	
Denatured, bls. & ½ bls.	gal.	.55	—	.58	
Methylic (Wood) bls.	gal.	.60	—	.67	
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	—	.80	
Alétrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	—	.90	
Almond meal	lb.	.35	—	.55	
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	—	.53	
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	—	.53	
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	—	1.30	
Powdered	lb.	1.45	—	1.55	
Cape	lb.	.14	—	.20	
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.27	
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	—	.37	
Bulk	lb.	.13	—	.18	
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	—	.40	
Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.52	
Purified	lb.	.75	—	1.00	
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	—	.12	
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	—	4.00	
Althaea Root	lb.	.45	—	.55	
Althaea Root, cut	lb.	.60	—	.65	
Allspice, clean	lb.	.12	—	.12	
Alum, Ammonia, bbl.	lb.	.05	—	.06	
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.20	—	.28	
Ground, bls. or less	lb.	.06	—	.10	
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.07	—	.12	
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	—	.65	
Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.23	—	.25	
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	—	.35	
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	—	.50	
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.65	—	.75	
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.90	—	1.00	
Hydrosulph., U.S.P.	lb.	.40	—	.50	
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	—	.23	
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	.80	—	
Salicylate	lb.	—	2.40	—	
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.09	—	.12	
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	—	.45	
Purified	lb.	.29	—	.32	
Alumol	lb.	—	5.50	—	
Alypin	oz.	—	4.10	—	
Amb grgri, Black	dr.	2.00	—	2.40	
Ambergris, Gray	dr.	3.00	—	3.50	
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles	lb.	—	Nominal	—	
1-oz. bottle inc. p.	oz.	.65	—	.75	
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	—	.07	
20 deg.	lb.	.07	—	.09½	
26 deg. Conc.	lb.	.08	—	.14	
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	—	.40	
Powdered	lb.	—	.75	—	
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	—	.12	
Arsenate	oz.	—	.16	—	
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	—	1.32	
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	—	1.00	
Bismate, 1 lb. bottle	oz.	1.00	—	1.25	
Bromide	lb.	1.75	—	1.85	
Carb. Carbonate, Jars	lb.	109½	—	114	
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	—	.37	
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.20	
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	—	.15	
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	—	2.10	
Hypophosph. (lb. 195)	oz.	.15	—	.18	
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b.	lb.	—	.30	—	
15	lb.	5.25	—	5.55	
Iodide	oz.	.45	—	.52	
Molybdate	oz.	.45	—	.52	
Muriate	lb.	.19	—	.23	
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.12	—	.18	
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.26	—	.30	
Powdered	lb.	.32	—	.38	
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.35	—	.38	
Granulated	lb.	.35	—	.38	
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	6.50	—	
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	—	1.33	
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	.80	—	.90	
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	.15	—	
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	—	.18	
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.55	—	.60	
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	—	3.75	
Sulphate	lb.	.09	—	.16	
Pure, resub. 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.20	—	.25	
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	2.00	—	2.20	
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	.15	—	
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	—	1.10	
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	7.75	—	
Ammonol	oz.	—	1.00	—	
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	—	6.75	
Technical	lb.	.70	—	.80	
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	.43	—	
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	.35	—	
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	1.00	—	
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.30	—	.40	
Seed	lb.	.65	—	.75	
Anise Seed	lb.	.22	—	.24	
Star	lb.	.30	—	.35	
Angostura Bark	lb.	.50	—	.55	
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	—	.20	
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	.60	—	
Antical	oz.	—	.50	—	
Antifebrin	oz.	—	.17	—	
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	.25	—	
Arsenite	oz.	—	.30	—	
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb.	—	.34	—	
14	lb.	—	.34	—	
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)					
Needle	lb.	.25	—	.30	
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	.60	—	
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.40	—	1.45	
Antipyrine	oz.	1.50	—	1.60	
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	.25	—	
Apocodine Hydrochl., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	4.50	—	
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ¼ oz. v.	ea.	2.50	—	2.75	
Crystals, ½ oz. v.	ea.	2.75	—	3.00	
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	—	.23	
Powdered	lb.	.23	—	.28	
Argyrol	oz.	—	1.50	—	
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	2.20	—</	

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Arrowroot, Amer.lb.	.12	.14	Bismuth, Subiodidelb.	5.85	6.90	Capsicinoz.	.65	.75
Bermuda, truelb.	.55	.60	Sublactatelb.	—	—	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.ea.	—	1.75
St. Vincentlb.	—	—	Subnitratelb.	3.45	4.10	Capsicumlb.	.40	.44
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.lb.	.14	.16	Subsalicylatelb.	5.70	6.15	Powderedlb.	.40	.44
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.oz.	.34	.37	Tannateoz.	.30	.32	Caoutchouclb.	.46	.50
Chlorideoz.	.36	.40	Valerateoz.	.45	.50	Caramel (Burnt Sugar)lb.	—	1.50
Iodideoz.	.45	.50	Bloodrootlb.	.25	.30	Carawaylb.	.18	.20
White, pow'd com'l.lb.	.09	.12	Blue Mass (Blue Pill)lb.	.18	.22	Cardamomlb.	.30	.35
Yellow (Orpiment)lb.	.16	.20	Powderedlb.	.65	.75	Carbon Disulphidelb.	.23	.25
Powdered, Medic.lb.	.35	.40	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate)lb.	.67	.77	Tetrachloridelb.	.25	.30
Asafetida, good fairlb.	.38	.40	Bone, Cuttlefishlb.	.40	.55	Cardamom, Seed bleachedlb.	1.20	1.50
Powderedlb.	1.00	1.10	Powderedlb.	.20	.25	Decorticatedlb.	.82	.90
Asbestoslb.	1.20	1.30	Jeweler'slb.	.65	.90	Carmin, No. 40lb.	.92	1.00
Aspidosperme, Amorph.lb.	.25	.40	Boneset, Leaves and Topslb.	—	.20	Carbol Compoundoz.	.45	.50
Cryst, 15 gr.lb.	1.00	1.20	Borax, Refinedlb.	.10	.12	Cascara Amargagal.	—	.75
Aspirinoz.	—	3.25	Powderedlb.	.12	.14	Sagrada Barklb.	.55	.60
25 oz. lotsoz.	—	.85	Bromalinoz.	—	1.25	Cascarilla Barklb.	.20	.25
Tablets, per 100oz.	—	.80	Bromineoz.	.20	.25	Cassialb.	.28	.32
Atophan (S. & G.)oz.	—	.88	Bromoformoz.	5.00	5.25	Cassia, Chinalb.	.18	.22
Atraminoz.	—	.15	Broom Topslb.	.18	.30	Powderedlb.	.21	.25
Atropine, 1 gramlb.	2.40	2.50	Bruceinelb.	—	.75	Saigon, thin, selectlb.	.60	.65
Balm of Gilead Budslb.	2.20	2.30	Bryony Rootlb.	1.10	1.20	Powderedlb.	.21	.25
Balm of Gilead Budslb.	.40	.45	Buchu Leaves, longlb.	1.40	1.50	Catechu, Medicinallb.	.65	.70
Balm of Gilead Budslb.	.80	.85	Shortlb.	1.50	1.60	Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.lb.	.28	.30
Balsam Fir, Canadalb.	.16	.20	Powderedlb.	1.30	1.40	Cauphyllinoz.	.27	.30
Bergamotlb.	3.75	4.50	Buckthorn Barklb.	.44	.48	Celery Seedoz.	.35	.50
Betulalb.	.45	.50	Buds Balm or Gileadlb.	.35	.40	Ceresin, whitelb.	.30	.35
Baptisin (Resinoid)oz.	.45	.70	Burdock Root, Crushedlb.	.24	.30	Yellowlb.	.25	.30
Barium Carb. prec. purelb.	.35	.40	Seedlb.	.35	.45	Cerium nitrateoz.	.20	.25
C. P., 1 lb.lb.	—	1.00	Cacao Butter, bulklb.	.50	.55	Oxalatelb.	.80	.85
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.lb.	.25	.42	Baker's A and whitelb.	.55	.60	Oxideoz.	—	.75
Cyanide, techn.lb.	2.00	2.00	Huyler's 12 lb. boxlb.	.55	.60	Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bagslb.	.11	.14
Dioxide, Anhydrouslb.	.55	.60	Calumina Bromidelb.	4.00	4.50	Prepared, Eng. Thomas, 8 lb. box, whitelb.	.50	.60
Hydroxide, pure, crys.lb.	.30	.35	1 oz. c.v. 4oz.	—	.30	Pink, white, whitebox	.60	.70
Iodideoz.	.22	.27	Carbonatelb.	—	.30	Chamomile Flowers, Hun.lb.	.004	.04
Nitrate, powderedlb.	.30	.40	Iodidelb.	—	.280	Roman or Belgianlb.	.75	.85
Pure, 1 lb.lb.	.22	.27	Metal, stickslb.	—	5.75	Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.lb.	.50	.55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)lb.	.37	.40	Nitratelb.	1.75	1.85	Willow, powderedlb.	.12	.15
Pure precip.lb.	.25	.30	Sulphatelb.	2.15	2.30	Wood, powderedlb.	.08	.12
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.lb.	.50	.55	Caffeine, purelb.	15.00	16.00	Cherry Laurel Leaveslb.	.40	.45
oz.oz.	—	.10	Acetateoz.	1.10	1.20	Chinidinelb.	.75	.80
Basswood Bark, pressedlb.	—	.24	Benzoateoz.	1.25	1.45	Chinolin, pureoz.	.12	.15
Bayberry Bark, selectlb.	.12	.17	Bromideoz.	.90	1.10	Chirettaoz.	—	.6
Bay Laurel Leaveslb.	.16	.20	Citrateoz.	9.00	9.75	Chloralid, vials, 25 gm. eachlb.	.35	.45
Lessgal.	2.05	2.50	Hydrobrom, gr. eff.lb.	.60	.75	Chloral Hydrate, cryst.lb.	1.65	1.80
Beans, Calabarlb.	.38	.42	Hydrochlor (true salt)oz.	1.05	1.60	Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlor. ine)lb.	—	.30
Tonka, Angosturalb.	1.05	1.15	Salicylateoz.	1.20	1.30	Chloroformlb.	.60	.70
Paralb.	.70	.75	Sulphate, eightsoz.	1.25	1.50	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.oz.	.60	.70
Surinamlb.	.85	.95	Valeratelb.	.30	.36	For Alcoholic Sol.oz.	.60	.70
St. Ignatiuslb.	.30	.35	Calamine, Pinklb.	.30	.36	Chromium Chloride, subl.oz.	—	.90
Vanilla, Mexican, longlb.	6.75	7.50	Powderedlb.	.35	.40	Sulphate, scalesoz.	.90	1.05
Shortlb.	6.00	6.75	White, peeled and splitlb.	.40	.45	Powd.lb.	.90	1.05
Cutslb.	3.75	4.50	Calcium Acetate, driedlb.	3.00	3.25	Chrysarobinlb.	1.00	1.15
Bourbonlb.	4.00	4.50	Benzoatelb.	.70	.80	Cimicifugaoz.	.50	.55
So. Americanlb.	1.75	2.00	Bromideoz.	—	.40	Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.lb.	.32	.35
Tahitilb.	—	2.50	Chloride, crudelb.	2.00	3.00	Redlb.	.45	.50
Beberine hydrochloroz.	—	2.50	Fusedlb.	.65	.90	Yellow, Calisayalb.	.45	.50
Sulphateoz.	—	2.50	Granulatedlb.	.12	.18	Cinchonidine, Alkal. pureoz.	1.23	1.30
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot.lb.	—	1.90	Citratelb.	—	.12	Bisulphatelb.	—	.90
Bulklb.	1.60	1.90	Formateoz.	.11	.12	Hydrobromideoz.	—	1.10
Root, Germanlb.	2.80	3.00	Glycerophosphateoz.	1.05	1.25	Hydrochlorideoz.	—	1.10
Powderedlb.	2.90	3.10	Lactatelb.	5.25	5.90	Salicylateoz.	.90	1.05
Benzaldehydelb.	7.50	9.50	Lactophosphate Sol.oz.	.15	.17	Sulphuric, Alk.oz.	.85	1.05
Benzanilideoz.	—	2.50	Nitratelb.	2.50	2.75	Cinchonine, Alk.oz.	.20	.25
Benzinegal.	.30	.40	Oxalatelb.	—	.85	Bisulphateoz.	.22	.25
Benzoin, Siamlb.	2.00	2.15	Peroxidelb.	1.90	2.15	Hydrochlorideoz.	—	.25
Benzoin, Sumatralb.	.55	.68	Permanganateoz.	.35	.40	Salicylateoz.	.16	.24
Benzonaphtholoz.	.65	.68	Phosphate, Precip.lb.	.35	1.10	Cinnabarlb.	2.00	3.00
Berberine, C. P., ¼ oz. v.ea.	—	2.50	Salicylatelb.	.35	.40	Cinnamon, Ceylonlb.	.35	.40
Berberine Phosphatelb.	.20	.25	Sulphate, Precip. purelb.	.35	.40	Powderedlb.	.42	.45
Berberis Aquifoliumlb.	.20	.25	Sulphocarbolatelb.	.14	.18	Citral Solution, 1-lb. bottlelb.	—	.75
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)oz.	—	3.50	Calendula Flowerslb.	.75	.90	3-oz. bottleea.	—	.75
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.lb.	2.00	3.50	Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)lb.	—	.90	Civetoz.	2.50	2.75
oz.oz.	.18	.30	Camphor, refinedlb.	.73	.80	Cloves, Zanzibarlb.	.22	.24
Betulin (Resinoid)oz.	—	.43	¾ lb. squareslb.	.74	.81	Powdered, purelb.	.26	.28
Bismuth, Betanaphoz.	—	.43	Powderedlb.	.80	.85	Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)lb.	.42	.46
Bromideoz.	—	5.50	Canary Seed, Sicilylb.	3.30	3.50	Carbonatelb.	.43	.46
Citrate and Ammoniumlb.	—	.45	Smyrnalb.	—	—	Chlorideoz.	—	.30
Formic-iodideoz.	—	1.80	So. Americanlb.	—	—	Nitrateoz.	—	.18
Glycerite, N.F.lb.	—	5.05	Canella Bark, powderedlb.	.07	.09	Sulphateoz.	—	.15
Hydroxide, powd.lb.	—	5.05	Cannabine Tannatelb.	.30	.34	Cocaine, Alkaloid, ¼ oz. v.lb.	1.00	1.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.oz.	—	5.05	Cannabis Indica Herboz.	2.70	3.00	Hydrochlor, crys., ozs.oz.	6.00	6.50
Oxychloridelb.	—	4.35	Powderedlb.	5.50	6.00	½ oz. vialsoz.	—	5.60
Phenolsulphonatelb.	—	9.30	Cantharides, Russ, Siftedlb.	5.75	6.25	Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)oz.	1.00	1.10
Phosphatelb.	—	5.20	Powderedlb.	1.30	1.40	Coca Leaves, Huanucolb.	—	.10
Salicylate, 65 p.c.lb.	4.95	5.05	Chineselb.	1.40	1.50	Truxillolb.	—	.10
40 p.c.lb.	4.50	5.70	Powderedlb.	1.40	1.50	Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)lb.	.45	.50
Sub-benzoatelb.	6.50	7.50	Powderedlb.	1.40	1.50	Powderedlb.	.15	.20
Subcarbonatelb.	3.85	4.40	Powderedlb.	1.40	1.50	Cochineal, Honduraslb.	.85	.90
Subgallatelb.	3.25	3.50	Powderedlb.	1.40	1.50	Powderedlb.	.95	1.20

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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Codeine.....oz.	9.75	—11.00	Dover's Powder.....lb.	2.65	— 2.75	Powdered.....lb.	.17	— .20
Hydrochloride.....oz.	9.50	—10.00	Dragon's Blood powd.....lb.	.35	— .65	Jamaica, bleached.....lb.	.30	— .32
Nitrate.....oz.	9.50	—10.00	Extra.....lb.	1.50	— 1.65	Ground.....lb.	.32	— .34
Salicylate.....oz.	—	— 8.50	Powdered.....lb.	1.60	— 1.90	Powdered.....lb.	.34	— .36
Phosphate.....oz.	7.20	— 8.50	Reeds.....lb.	1.00	— 1.15	Ginseng.....lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Sulphate.....oz.	7.20	— 9.00	Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes.....gr.	—	— .17	Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate).....lb.	—	—
Cohosh Root, black.....lb.	.15	— .20	Duotol.....oz.	—	— 1.50	Glucose.....lb.	.08	— .12
Blue.....lb.	.14	— .19	Dwarf Elder.....lb.	.35	— .40	Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal.....lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.....lb.	—	— .17	Echinacea Root.....lb.	.38	— .42	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added.....lb.	.44	— .45
Colchicum Root.....lb.	2.00	— 2.10	Ground.....lb.	.40	— .44	in cans.....lb.	.45	— .46
Powdered.....lb.	2.10	— 2.20	Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.....oz.	—	—	Less.....lb.	.50	— .62
Seed.....lb.	1.35	— 1.45	1-oz.....oz.	—	—	Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.....lb.	—	—
Powdered.....lb.	1.45	— 1.50	1-oz.....oz.	—	—	1 oz.....oz.	—	—
Cantharidal, U.S.P. 1900.....lb.	49	— 60	Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb. 1-oz.....oz.	—	—	Goa Powder.....lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Cantharidal, U.S.P. 1900.....lb.	8.50	— 11.00	1-oz.....oz.	—	—	Gold Chloride, Acid, Yellow, gr. g.s.v.....doz.	—	— 5.50
Flexible, U.S.P. 1900.....lb.	—	— .56	Elaterin.....15 grs.....oz.	—	—	Brown, 1/4 oz. v.....oz.	—	— 12.25
Styptic, U.S.P. 1900.....lb.	—	— .56	Elaterium.....lb.	2.00	— 2.20	Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.....doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Colocynthis, select.....lb.	.40	— .50	Elaterium.....lb.	2.00	— 2.20	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.).....lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Pulp.....lb.	.80	— .85	Elderberries.....lb.	.25	— .30	Golden Seal Root.....lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Colombo Root.....lb.	.20	— .25	Flowers, pressed.....lb.	.32	— .37	Powdered.....lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Coltsfoot Leaves.....lb.	.25	— .30	Juice, Sambuci.....lb.	.30	— .35	Grains of Paradise.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Comfrey Root, crushed.....lb.	.24	— .26	Elm Bark, select.....lb.	.28	— .33	Powdered.....lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Condurango Bark, true.....lb.	.30	— .34	Ground, pure.....lb.	.30	— .35	Grindelia Robusta Herb.....lb.	.20	— .25
Conium Leaves.....lb.	.27	— .32	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.33	— .36	Powdered.....lb.	.22	— .25
Seed.....lb.	.25	— .30	Emetin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	— 13.00	Squarrosa.....lb.	.30	— .40
Copaiba, S. A.lb.	.70	— .75	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.....ea.	—	— 1.00	Guaiac, Resin.....lb.	.38	— .58
Para.....lb.	.63	— .70	Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	— 2.75	Powdered.....lb.	.40	— .55
Copper, Acetate, distilled.....lb.	.90	— 1.15	Eosine.....oz.	—	— .80	Wood rasped.....lb.	.03	— .06
Ammoniated.....lb.	.60	— .70	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.).....lb.	.85	— .90	Guaiacal liquid.....oz.	1.65	— 1.70
Arsenate.....oz.	—	— .15	Ergot, Russia.....lb.	.95	— 1.00	Carbonate.....oz.	—	—
Arsenite.....oz.	—	— .12	Powdered.....lb.	.95	— 1.00	Phosphite.....oz.	—	— 1.75
Carbonate.....lb.	.45	— .60	Ergotin, Bonjean.....oz.	—	— .75	Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol).....oz.	—	— 1.60
Chloride, pure, cryst.....lb.	.60	— .65	Ergotole.....oz.	—	— .50	Valerianate (Geosote).....oz.	—	— 1.34
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4.....oz.	—	— .15	Erthroxyl (Resinoid).....oz.	—	— 6.00	Guaiacuin.....oz.	—	— 1.00
Hydroxide.....lb.	.45	— .50	Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.....gr.	—	— .30	Guarana (Paullinia).....lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Iodide.....lb.	.45	— .50	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.....gr.	—	— .30	Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .25
Nitrate.....lb.	—	— .23	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.....gr.	—	— .30	Gutta Paracha, crude chips.....lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Oleate, 20 p.c.....oz.	—	— .23	Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes.....ea.	—	— .35	Sheet.....lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Subacetate (Verdigris).....lb.	.50	— .55	Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.....ea.	—	— .80	Helcosol.....oz.	—	— 1.75
Powdered.....lb.	.55	— .60	Ether, Acetic.....lb.	.55	— .70	Heliotropin.....lb.	—	— .32
Sulphate (Blue Vit.).....lb.	.12	— .15	Chloric.....lb.	.60	— .80	Hellebore Root white powd.....lb.	.23	— .30
Bbls.....lb.	.10	— .12	Nitrous Conct.....lb.	.80	— 1.10	Helmitol.....lb.	—	— .60
Powdered.....lb.	.16	— .20	U.S.P.lb.	.27	— .51	Helonias Root.....lb.	.50	— .55
Copperas.....lb.	.02	— 1.5-4	U.S.P., 1880.....lb.	.30	— .36	Hemlock Bark crushed.....lb.	.15	— .18
Coriander.....lb.	.10	— .14	Washed.....lb.	.32	— .37	Powdered.....lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered.....lb.	.18	— .22	Valerianic.....oz.	.52	— .62	Hemlock Gum.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride).....lb.	—	—	Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.lb.	.55	— .70	Hemogallol.....oz.	—	— .80
Coto Root, true, 1/4 oz. v.....oz.	.35	— .45	Benzoate.....lb.	—	— 8.00	Hemoglobin.....oz.	—	— .30
Cotton Root Bark.....lb.	.20	— .25	Bromide, 1 oz. seal tube.....oz.	—	— .40	Hemp Seed.....lb.	.08	— .10
Powdered.....lb.	.25	— .30	Chloride, 10 gm. seal. tube.....ea.	—	— .40	Henbane Leaves, Eng.....lb.	—	—
Couch Grass (Doggrass).....lb.	.12	— .20	Iodide, 1 oz. seal. tube.....oz.	—	— .55	German.....lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cramp Bark.....lb.	.12	— .20	Eucaïne Hydrochlor.....oz.	—	— 3.50	Powdered.....lb.	1.58	— 1.68
Coumarin.....oz.	.70	— .75	Eucalyptol, U.S.P.oz.	.12	— .14	Seed.....lb.	—	— .40
Cranesbill.....lb.	.24	— .29	Eucalyptus Leaves.....lb.	.15	— .20	Henna Leaves.....lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered.....lb.	.30	— .35	Eudoxine.....oz.	—	— 2.10	Heroin, 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	— .42
Cream Tartar, powdered.....lb.	.45	— .50	Euonymin (Eelec. powd.).....oz.	.40	— .45	Heroin Hydchl., 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	— .42
Cressote, Beechwood.....oz.	.25	— .30	Euphorbium.....lb.	.28	— .32	Hexamethylenamine.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Carbonate.....oz.	—	— 1.30	Powdered.....lb.	.35	— .38	Hierba Pica.....lb.	—	— .45
Phosphite.....oz.	—	— .50	Euphorine.....oz.	—	— 1.25	Holocain, 1 gm. vials.....ea.	—	— .35
Valerate.....oz.	—	— 1.50	Euphorine.....oz.	—	— 1.80	Homatropin Alk.....gr.	.36	— .40
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.).....oz.	.55	— .65	European.....oz.	—	— 1.40	Hydrobromide.....gr.	.16	— .26
Cubeb Berries, sifted.....lb.	.60	— .65	Exalgine.....oz.	—	— 1.40	Hydrochloride.....gr.	.40	— .44
Powdered.....lb.	.70	— .78	Extract Male Fern.....lb.	.20	— .75	Salicylate and Sulphate.....gr.	.40	— .44
Cudbear.....lb.	.40	— .90	Fennel Seed.....lb.	.20	— .75	Honey, strained.....lb.	.12	— .15
Culver's Root.....lb.	.27	— .30	Ferripyrin (Hoechst).....oz.	—	— 1.50	Hops, select (1915).....lb.	.33	— .37
Cumin Seed.....lb.	.30	— .36	Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9.....lb.	—	— 1.50	Pressed, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs.....lb.	.35	— .43
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial.....ea.	—	—	1 oz. c.v. 4.....oz.	—	— .15	Horehound Leaves.....lb.	.24	— .28
Cypripedin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	— 1.25	Flaxseed, cleaned.....bbls.	—	— 10.50	Hydracetin.....oz.	—	— 2.00
Damia Leaves.....lb.	.20	— .25	Less.....lb.	.08	— .09	Hydrangea Root.....lb.	.22	— .25
Dandelion Herb.....lb.	.30	— .35	Ground.....lb.	.08	— .10	Hydrastin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	— 2.50
Root.....lb.	.38	— .44	Foenugreek Seed.....lb.	.07	— .10	Muriate (Resinoid).....oz.	—	— 4.25
Cut.....lb.	.40	— .46	Ground.....lb.	.09	— .10	Sulphate (Resinoid).....oz.	—	— 5.00
Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.....oz.	.25	— .32	Formaldehyde.....lb.	.15	— .20	Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.oz.	28.00	— 30.00
Dermatol.....oz.	.19	— .26	Formosulphate, 1 lb. c.b. inc.....lb.	—	— .50	Hydrochloride.....oz.	28.00	— 30.00
Dextrine, yellow.....lb.	.10	— .15	1/4 lb. c.b. inc.....lb.	—	— .20	Sulphate.....oz.	28.00	— 30.00
White.....lb.	.12	— .17	Fuller's Earth.....lb.	.05	— .08	Hydrastine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.....ea.	—	— .55
Dextro-quinine.....oz.	—	— .37	Fustic, chips.....lb.	.07	— .10	Hydrazine Sulphate.....oz.	—	— .80
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bot. incl.....lb.	—	—	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen).....string	.25	— .30	Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl.....lb.	4.50	— 4.80
1 oz.....oz.	—	—	Gelatin, Pink.....lb.	1.05	— 1.10	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol. Me-dicinal.....lb.	.18	— .25
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Ver-onal).....oz.	—	— 2.50	Gold.....lb.	1.05	— 1.10	Sol. Technical.....lb.	.15	— .22
Digalen, 1/4 oz. v.....vial	—	— .80	Silver.....lb.	1.05	— 1.10	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.....gr.	.32	— .37
Digipuratum, 1/4 oz.ea.	—	— 1.70	Gelsemin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	— 5.25	Hyoscyamine (Resinoid).....oz.	—	— 3.00
Digitalin, eighths.....oz.	11.00	— 16.00	Gelseminine C. P. crystals.....ea.	—	— 5.00	Hyoscyamine, Amorph., 15 gr. vials.....ea.	—	— 3.75
15 gr. vials.....ea.	.70	— .75	Ger. 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	—	Crystall, white.....lb.	.30	— .35
Digitalis Leaves Eng.....lb.	—	—	Sulphate, 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	—	Hydrobromide.....gr.	.16	— .20
Bulk.....lb.	.60	— .90	Gelsenium Root.....lb.	.16	— .20	Hypnone.....oz.	—	— 2.15
Powdered.....lb.	.85	— .95	Powdered.....lb.	.25	— .30	Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mery) oz.	—	— .85
Pressed, ozs.....lb.	.50	— .55	Gentian, Root.....lb.	.25	— .30	Iceland Moss.....lb.	.18	— .20
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.....ea.	—	— 2.00	Powdered.....lb.	.30	— .35	Ichthalbin.....oz.	—	—
Diogen, 16 oz.....oz.	—	—	Ginger Root, African.....lb.	.14	— .17	do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.....do	—	— 1.05
1 oz.....oz.	—	—						
Dionin.....oz.	—	— .37						
Diuretin.....oz.	—	— 10.00						
Dog Grass, cut.....lb.	1.60	— 1.75						

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Ichthyol.....lb.	20.00	—21.00	Lead Acetate (sugar).....lb.	.22	— .25	Mercury, Bromide.....oz.	—	— .60
Imogen, 1 lb.....lb.	—	—	Carbonate Medicinal.....lb.	.55	— .60	Cyanide.....lb.	—	— 5.25
1 oz.....oz.	—	— .30	Chloride.....lb.	.75	— .85	Chloride, Mild (cal'l).....lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Indigo Bengal, true.....3.75	—5.00		Chromate, pure fused.....lb.	—	— 1.10	Iodide, green, Proff.....lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Carmine, Dry.....oz.	.50	— .56	Iodide, powdered.....oz.	.35	— .38	Red. (Pre.) Biniodide.....lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Insect Powder.....lb.	.38	— .45	Nitrate.....lb.	.23	— .35	Nitrate.....oz.	—	— .25
Pure Unco'd Dal'm.....lb.	.50	— .60	Oleate, 10 p.c.....oz.	.20	— .25	Oxide, Red (red pre.).....lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Inulin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	— 1.25	Oxide, yellow, pure.....lb.	—	— .50	Yellow.....oz.	.22	— .25
Iodine Resublimed.....lb.	5.00	— 5.55	Lecithine.....oz.	.18	— .20	Salicylate.....lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Monobromide.....oz.	—	— .50	Leeches, best Swedish.....lb.	.15	— .20	Sulphate (Turp. M'l).....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Monochloride.....oz.	—	— .75	Lemon Peel, Ribbons.....lb.	.20	— .25	Sulphocyanate.....lb.	—	— .65
Trichloride.....oz.	—	— .95	Ground.....lb.	—	— 1.00	Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	—	— .79
Iodipin, 10 p.c.....oz.	—	—	Lenigallol.....oz.	—	— 4.00	cussion.....oz.	—	— .47
25 p.c.....lb.	6.55	— 7.05	Levulose, cryst.....oz.	.45	— .50	Mesotan (25 oz. .42).....oz.	—	— .13
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.....lb.	.70	— .90	Licorice, Corrig.....lb.	.44	— .49	Metacarb. (devel.), 4 oz.....oz.	—	— .13
Deodorized.....oz.	—	— 3.90	Mass.....lb.	.56	— .65	Methylene Blue.....oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Iodol.....oz.	—	— 2.15	Powdered.....lb.	.57	— .62	Metol (developer), 16 oz.....oz.	—	— .08
Iodothyrene, ¼ oz. vials.....lb.	2.15	— 2.30	Root, Russian, cut.....lb.	.60	— .65	Millet Seed.....lb.	—	— .78
Ipecac Root, Carthagen.....lb.	2.35	— 2.50	Powdered.....lb.	.22	— .25	German.....lb.	—	— .78
Powdered.....lb.	3.75	— 4.00	Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb.	.28	— .32	Morphine, Acet. ¼ oz. v.....oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Rio.....lb.	.20	— .25	Powdered.....lb.	.06½	— .11	Alkaloid, pure, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Irish Moss, bleached.....lb.	.36	— .45	Lilacine.....oz.	.12	— .16	Hydrobromide, ½ oz. v.....oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Irisin (Eclectic Powder).....oz.	.14	— .16	Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.....lb.	.45	— .50	Hydrochloride, ½ oz. v.....oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Iron, Acetate, dry.....oz.	.40	— .50	Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.....lb.	.11	— .15	Meconate.....oz.	6.30	— 6.50
Benzoate.....oz.	.25	— .30	Litharge.....lb.	14.50	— 15.50	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	6.30	— 6.50
Bromide.....lb.	.30	— .40	Lithium, Acetate.....oz.	—	— .25	¾ oz. vial.....oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.90	— .95	Benzoate.....lb.	2.85	— 3.00	Valerate, ½ oz. v.....oz.	6.50	— 6.60
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	.80	— .90	Benzo-salicylate.....lb.	—	— .25	Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans.....lb.	2.75	— 3.25
and Ammonia, Sol.....lb.	3.25	— 3.70	Bitartrate.....oz.	3.80	— 4.00	Powdered.....lb.	2.20	— 2.60
(12 p.c. Q.) Scales.....lb.	3.75	— 4.35	Bromide.....lb.	1.25	— 1.50	Musk Root.....lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Quin. & Strychnine.....lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Carbonate.....oz.	—	— .24	Musk Seed.....lb.	.45	— .50
Glycerinophosphate, sol.....oz.	.35	— .40	Chloride.....lb.	2.00	— 2.20	Mustard Seed, black.....lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.40	— .45	Citrate.....oz.	—	— .58	Ground.....lb.	.23	— .26
Syrup.....lb.	.27	— .30	Glycerophosphate.....oz.	—	— .58	White.....lb.	.20	— .22
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.....lb.	.15	— .17	Iodide.....lb.	5.90	— 6.40	Ground.....lb.	.35	— .40
Oxalate (Ferrous).....lb.	.11	— .18	Salicylate.....lb.	.15	— .20	Myricin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	— .40
Oxide (Subcarb.).....lb.	.45	— .48	Lobelia Herb.....lb.	.30	— .35	Myrrh (Gum-Resin).....lb.	.30	— .40
Red, Saccharated.....lb.	—	— 3.00	Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .25	Naphthalene, flake or balls.....lb.	.09	— .13
Peptonized.....lb.	.85	— .90	Lobelia Seed (cleaned).....lb.	.36	— .38	Naphthol, Alpha.....lb.	—	— 3.50
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.....lb.	.85	— .93	Powdered.....lb.	.42	— .47	Beta, Resublm.....lb.	—	— 3.50
U.S.P. Scales.....lb.	.35	— .40	Lobelin (Resinoid).....oz.	.70	— 1.10	Beta, Benzoate.....oz.	—	— .65
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.30	— .40	Lodestone.....lb.	.40	— .45	Narcotine, pure ¼ oz. ea.....ea.	—	— .25
Protocarb. (Vallet's M).....lb.	.85	— .90	London-Purple.....lb.	.15	— .20	Nerol (Identical with Amidol)	—	— .30
Pyrophosph., Scales Sol.....lb.	.58	— .90	Powdered.....lb.	.42	— .47	1-oz.....oz.	—	— .19
Quevenne's (by hydrn).....oz.	.20	— .30	Lovage Root, sel., white.....lb.	.30	— 1.00	Nickel and Ammon. Sul.....lb.	.19	— .21
Salicylate.....lb.	.20	— .30	Seed.....lb.	1.60	— 3.25	Acetate.....oz.	—	— .17
Sesquichloride.....lb.	.09	— .15	Lupulin.....oz.	—	— 4.25	Bromide.....oz.	—	— .50
Solution.....lb.	.27	— .33	Lycetol.....lb.	2.00	— 2.15	Chloride.....lb.	—	— 1.30
Subsulphate.....lb.	.12	— .15	Mace, whole.....lb.	.72	— .80	Iodide.....oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulph. (Copperas).....100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50	Madder, Dutch.....lb.	.33	— .45	Sulphate.....lb.	—	— .47
Cryst., pure.....lb.	.08	— .12	Powdered.....lb.	—	— .45	Nirvanin.....oz.	—	— 3.50
Dried.....lb.	.15	— .18	Magnesium, Benzoate.....oz.	—	— .45	Jovaspirin.....oz.	—	— 1.00
Tartrate & Ammonium.....lb.	.90	— 1.05	Carbonate, 4 ozs.....lb.	.24	— .28	25-oz. lots.....oz.	—	— .90
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.....lb.	.40	— .53	2 oz.....lb.	.25	— .30	Tablets, 100s.....oz.	—	— 1.25
Valerate.....oz.	—	— 3.70	Powdered.....lb.	.14	— .22	Iovocain.....oz.	—	— 3.25
Isarol, glass bots.....lb.	6.25	— 6.50	Ponderous.....lb.	.80	— .85	Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram	—	— .75
Isinglass, Russian.....lb.	.90	— 1.05	Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.32	— .33	vials.....ea.	—	— .30
American.....lb.	.30	— .35	Hypophosphite, pure.....lb.	1.75	— 1.90	Nutgalls.....lb.	.30	— .70
Jaborandi Leaves.....lb.	.20	— .26	Iodide.....oz.	—	— .25	Powdered.....lb.	.44	— .77
Jalap Root selected.....lb.	.26	— .28	Lactate.....oz.	—	— .65	Nutmegs.....lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .25	Metal, Powdered.....oz.	.57	— .65	Extra large.....80 to lb.	.35	— .38
Jamaica Dogwood.....lb.	.10	— .12	Ribbon.....oz.	.75	— .95	Nux Vomica.....lb.	.13	— .16
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Preca-	—	— 3.70	Nitrate.....lb.	—	— 2.15	Powdered.....lb.	.18	— .22
torious).....oz.	.10	— .12	Peroxide.....lb.	—	— .06	Oil, Almond, bitter.....lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Job's Tears.....lb.	.36	— .45	Phosphate, pure.....oz.	3.00	— 3.25	Without acid.....lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Juglandin (Resinoid).....oz.	.09	— .12	Salicylate.....lb.	.02½	— .05	Almonds sweet.....lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Juniper Berries.....lb.	2.00	— 2.10	Sulphate (Sal. Epsom).....lb.	.20	— .30	Amber, crude, dark.....lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Kamala.....lb.	2.10	— 2.20	C. P. Crystals.....lb.	—	— .20	Rectified.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Powdered.....lb.	.07	— .09	Dried.....lb.	—	— 1.50	Angelica.....lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Purified.....lb.	.26	— .30	Malva Flowers large.....lb.	1.50	— 1.60	Aniseed, Star.....lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Kaolin.....lb.	.72	— .80	Blue, small.....lb.	.45	— .50	Bay.....lb.	—	— 1.70
Kola Nuts small and large.....lb.	.25	— .30	Manaca Root.....lb.	.16	— .20	Benne (Sesame), Imported,	1.60	— 1.70
Kousso powdered.....lb.	.65	— .75	Powdered.....lb.	.22	— .25	bbls., or less.....gal.	6.50	— 7.75
Lactucarium.....lb.	4.50	— 7.50	Manganese, Brom.....oz.	—	— .10	Bergamot.....lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Lactophenin.....oz.	—	— 1.00	Carbonate, cryst., med.....oz.	.50	— .75	Birch, Black (Betula).....lb.	.55	— .60
Ladies' Slipper Root.....lb.	.40	— .47	Chloride, cryst.....lb.	.32	— .36	Birch Tar Crude.....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Lanoline, "B. J. D.".....lb.	—	—	Glycerophosphate.....lb.	1.90	— 2.15	Refined.....lb.	.65	— .75
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	—	Hypophosphite.....lb.	—	— .42	Cade.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
"Liebreich".....lb.	—	—	Iodide.....oz.	—	— .25	Cajuput, bottles.....lb.	.25	— .30
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	—	Lactate.....lb.	—	— .40	Camphor.....oz.	—	— 3.50
Lanum, "Merck".....lb.	—	— .70	Oxide black pow'd.....lb.	.34	— .35	Capsicum.....oz.	—	— 1.60
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	— 1.00	Peptonized.....lb.	.60	— .65	Caraway.....lb.	1.35	— 1.50
(See also Adeps Lanae).....lb.	.30	— .35	Sulph., pure crys.....lb.	.60	— .65	Cassia.....lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Larkspur Seed.....lb.	.38	— .43	Manna, flake, large.....lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Castor, American.....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered.....lb.	.25	— .30	Small.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25	Cedar Leaves, pure.....lb.	.28	— .35
Lavender Flowers.....lb.	.35	— .40	Sorts.....lb.	—	— .50	Wood.....oz.	.85	— .95
Extra.....lb.	—	—	Marjoram Leaves.....lb.	.28	— .65	Celery.....lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Hand picked.....lb.	—	—	Astatic.....lb.	.52	— .57	Chaulmogra.....lb.	—	— .75
			Matico leaves.....lb.	.35	— .40	Cherry Laurel.....oz.	1.50	— 1.60
			Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol	—	— 3.50	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....lb.	1.10	— 1.15
			(chem. ident. with metol).....oz.	—	— 3.50	Citronella.....lb.	.62	— .75
			Menth. cryst.....lb.	3.40	— 3.55	Ceylon.....lb.	1.45	— 1.50
			Mercury.....lb.	1.20	— 1.35	Cloves.....lb.	.20	— .25
			Ammon (pure precip.).....lb.	1.75	— 1.90	Copa.....lb.	3.25	— 3.75
			Bichloride (cor. sub.).....lb.	1.40	— 1.55	Cod Liver, Newfoundland.....gal.	5.50	— 5.75
			Powdered.....lb.	1.35	— 1.50	Norwegian.....gal.	145.00	— 165.00
			Bisulphate.....lb.	1.15	— 1.25	Bbls.....ea.	76.00	— 85.00

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.30	Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80	Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Coriander	oz.	1.50	— 1.65	Iodine	lb.	—	1.00	Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	.95	— 1.05	Mercurial, 1/2 mercury	lb.	.95	— 1.05	C. P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.50	1-3 Mercury	lb.	.75	— .85	Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	— 3.60	Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	.50	Chlorate	lb.	.58	— .75
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85	Opium (Natural)	lb.	10.75	— 11.00	Powdered	lb.	.59	— .76
Dill	lb.	.40	— .45	Granulated	lb.	11.85	— 12.00	Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40	U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	11.70	— 11.90	Citrate	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	— 1.20	Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45	Cyanide	lb.	.80	— 3.25
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.25	Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18	Fluoride	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25	Orphol	oz.	—	.28	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Fusel, pure	lb.	.80	— .85	Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22	— .28	Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00	Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50	Iodide	lb.	4.05	— 4.30
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l.	lb.	4.50	— 5.00	Verona	lb.	.20	— .25	Iodate	oz.	—	.60
Turkish	lb.	—	—	Orthoform	oz.	1.40	— 1.50	Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	2.80
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50	Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles	lb.	—	Nominal	Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25	incl.	lb.	—	.80	Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9. lb.	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.25	— 3.50	1-oz.	oz.	—	.50	Nitrate	lb.	2.75	— .30
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25	Ortol Bisulphate, tubes.	set	—	1.30	Powdered	lb.	2.65	— .30
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90	Ovaraden	oz.	—	4.00	C. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Henbane	lb.	.875	— 2.25	Ovarin	oz.	—	2.00	Pernmanganate	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Juniper Berries	lb.	1.35	— 1.50	Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.20	Pure, Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Wood	gal.	.95	— 1.20	Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr.	ea.	—	2.50	Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	.32
Lard	—	—	—	v.	ea.	—	.20	C. P.	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	—	Panceraatin, U.S.P.	lb.	.65	— .70	Prussiate, red	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Flowers	lb.	4.50	— 5.25	Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.14	— .16	Yellow	lb.	.30	— .35
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25	Paraffin	oz.	—	.14	Salicylate	lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Paraform	lb.	—	2.90	Sulphate	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
Lemon	lb.	1.20	— 1.25	Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	.75	Sulphide	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25	Paramidophenol (Hydrochlor-	oz.	—	.35	C. P.	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Limes, expressed	oz.	4.00	— 4.50	ide), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	—	.40	Tartrate, Powdered (Solu-	lb.	.25	— .30
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.32	— .42	ble Tartar)	lb.	.32	— .37
Linseed boiled	gal.	.73	— .85	Paris Green	lb.	.28	— .33	Powdered	lb.	.20	— .24
Raw	gal.	.72	— .84	Parsley Seed	lb.	.40	— .50	Berries	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Lobelia	oz.	—	.75	Patchouli Leaves	lb.	—	1.75	Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40	Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.	ea.	—	1.00	Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20	v.	ea.	—	.45	Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	10.50	— 12.00	Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.20	Pyridine	oz.	—	.25
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	— 22.00	Pellitory Root	lb.	.21	— .23	Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	.80
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.75	Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.28	— .30	Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Mirbane	lb.	.32	— .37	Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.50	— .55	C. Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Musk	oz.	1.20	— 1.30	White	lb.	.25	— .30	Quebracho Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20	— 1.30	Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.45	— .55	Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Neroli, Bigarade, best.	oz.	4.00	— 4.50	Leaves, pressed, oza.	lb.	.25	— .30	Quince Seed	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Petal, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00	Persian Berries	lb.	.15	— .18	Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.95	— 1.15
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30	etrolatum, U.S.P., white.	lb.	—	2.75	Sulph.	oz.	.65	— .80
Olive Lucca, Cream, 1/4 gal.,	gal.	3.25	— 3.50	Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	2.00	Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	1.11
and 1 gal. cans.	gal.	3.10	— 3.35	do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	.80	Acetate	oz.	—	1.19
3 and 6 gal. cans.	gal.	1.20	— 1.40	Pheno-bromate	oz.	1.75	— 2.00	Bimuriate	oz.	—	1.07
Malaga	gal.	2.70	— 3.00	Phenol-bismuth	oz.	1.40	— 1.65	Arsenate	oz.	—	1.07
Pompeian	gal.	2.50	— 2.90	Phenolphthalein	lb.	.22	— .25	Arsenite	oz.	—	1.07
Orange, bitter	lb.	3.50	— 4.10	Photol	oz.	—	.10	Benzoate	oz.	—	1.07
Sweet	lb.	.35	— .90	Pichl Herb	lb.	.10	— .12	Bisulphate	oz.	.75	— .80
Origanum	lb.	.16	— .20	Pilocarpine, Alk., pure.	gr.	.30	— .36	Carbolate	oz.	—	1.11
Palm Lagos	lb.	.18	— .21	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.07	— .08	Citrate	oz.	—	1.01
Kernel	lb.	—	—	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.07	— .08	Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	1.53
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	—	—	Nitrate	gr.	.48	— .52	Hydrobromide	oz.	—	.99
Light	gal.	—	—	Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	.99	Hydrochloride	oz.	—	.99
Russian	gal.	—	—	Pink Root, true	lb.	—	1.00	Hypophosphite	oz.	—	1.09
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	— 1.30	Piperidine	oz.	.80	— .90	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	.83
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55	Piperin	oz.	.425	— .45	Phosphate	oz.	—	1.05
Peanut	gal.	.90	— 1.15	Piperazine	oz.	.32	— .45	Lactate	oz.	—	.95
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.50	— 1.90	Pipissessa Leaves	lb.	.28	— .32	Salicylate	oz.	.65	— .70
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U.	lb.	—	—	Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	2.45	— 2.50	Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.70	— .73
S. P.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60	Plaster, calcined	bbbl.	2.75	— 2.80	5-oz. cans	oz.	.73	— .80
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25	True, dentist's, sifted	bbbl.	1.15	— 1.25	1-oz. cans	oz.	.73	— .80
Hotchkiss	lb.	2.45	— 2.55	Platinite Ammonium Chloro,	gr. vials	1.30	— 1.50	Valerate	oz.	—	1.20
Western	lb.	.45	— .55	gr.	ea.	.25	— .30	Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
Petit Grain	oz.	2.10	— 2.50	Platinite Potassium Chlor.,	gr. vials	.50	— .60	German	lb.	.10	— .12
Pimenta	lb.	1.10	— 1.70	Pleurisy Root	lb.	.16	— .20	Raspberries dried	lb.	.45	— .50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.325	— 3.70	Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rap. Seed	gal.	1.20	— 1.30	Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	.20	— .22	Rennet, powder	oz.	—	.75
Rhodol	oz.	.30	— .40	Poke Berries	lb.	.16	— .20	Resin, common	lb.	.06	— .08
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40	Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00	Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	6.50	— 7.00	
Rose, Kissanli	oz.	16.00	— 18.00	Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.33	— .36	Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00	White	lb.	.36	— .38	Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	1.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15	Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15	Resorcin, pure white.	oz.	1.75	— 1.85
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90	White, sticks	lb.	1.75	— 2.20	Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.00
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76	Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50	Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15	Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles	lb.	—	—
Sage	oz.	—	—	Arsenite	oz.	.30	— .45	incl.	lb.	—	—
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.00	— 1.10	Benzoate	lb.	.50	— .55	1-oz.	oz.	.44	— .90
Sandalwood, English	lb.	8.40	— 9.00	Bichromate	lb.	1.45	— 1.60	Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.35	— .45
Sandalwood, W. I.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25	Bicarbonate	lb.	1.00	— 1.25	Clippings	lb.	.35	— .95
Sassafras	lb.	.80	— .95	C. P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.30	Powdered	lb.	.34	— .44
Savin	lb.	9.50	— 10.00	Bisulphite	lb.	.45	— .50	Rochelle Salt	lb.	—	—
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10	— 2.25	Bitartrate (Cream Tartar)	lb.	—	.50	Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot.	lb.	—	—
Sperm, winter, blchd.	gal.	.90	— 1.00	pure and pow'd	lb.	.45	— .50	incl.	lb.	—	2.25
Spurge	lb.	.75	— .90	Borate	lb.	—	.90	3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	.75
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00					Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50					Red	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75					Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65					Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70					Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	1.75
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75					Iodide, 1 oz. v.	oz.	2.00	— 2.25
Wine, Ethereal, light.	oz.	3.00	— 4.50								
Heavy, true, f. grapes.	lb.	5.50	— 6.50								
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00								
Synthetic	lb.	2.00	— 2.15								
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	2.60	— 2.75								
W'wood Amer., good	lb.	3.00	— 3.30								
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	— 5.50								

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Saccharin	lb.	23.00	-24.00	Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.10	-.12	Theophorin	oz.	—	.75
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.50	2.00	Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	-.14	Thiosinamine	lb.	—	10.00
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	13.25	15.50	Recrystallized	lb.	.13	-.16	1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	.70
Sage Leaves	lb.	.18	.60	Dried	lb.	.24	-.45	Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	1.60
Domestic	lb.	.50	.60	Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	-.50	Thiocol	oz.	—	1.40
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	.15	Salicylate	lb.	1.90	2.00	Thymol herb	lb.	11.00	12.00
Salicin	oz.	.80	.95	From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	5.00	Thymol, U. S. P.	lb.	11.50	12.50
Saliformin	oz.	—	1.00	Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	-.20	Thyroids	lb.	—	14.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	.80	Liquid	lb.	.04	-.08	Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.60	.65
Salol	lb.	3.75	4.25	Silicofluoride	oz.	—	.15	With leaves	lb.	.45	.50
Salophen	oz.	—	1.00	Succinate	lb.	—	4.75	Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	1.00
Saloguinine	oz.	—	1.25	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	-.05	Oxide pure	lb.	.65	.70
Salt peter (See Pot. Nitrate) ..	lb.	—	—	Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	-.12	Toluene	lb.	—	1.25
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	-.25	Dry	lb.	.08	-.12	Tolpyrin	oz.	—	1.25
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.35	.40	Sulphide	lb.	.30	.35	Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	.50
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.00	Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	.17	Triphenin	oz.	—	.50
Santonin	oz.	2.65	2.90	Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	.27	Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.70	2.80
Santonin crude	lb.	4.00	4.50	Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8.	lb.	1.00	1.60	Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.40	2.50
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	.58	Valerate	oz.	—	.75	Powdered	lb.	2.50	2.60
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	.20	(Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	-.44	Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	.50
Powdered	lb.	.16	.22	Sparteine Sulph	oz.	—	4.00	Venice	lb.	3.25	3.35
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	.20	Spearment Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	.38	Artificial	lb.	.18	.20
Bark	lb.	.20	.26	Spermactin, cakes	lb.	.36	.38	Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	1.00
Satrapol	oz.	—	.40	Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	.35	Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	.20
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	.20	Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	1.10	Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	.35
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	.30	Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	.64	False	lb.	.40	.45
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l.oz.	—	—	1.50	Aromatic	lb.	.50	.55	Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	6.00
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	3.75	Ether, comp.	lb.	—	1.80	1 lb.	lb.	—	6.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	1.00	Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	.60	Chlor. 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	.45
Senecio (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.50	Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.56	.68	Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	5.75
Senega Root	lb.	.70	.80	Squawine Root	lb.	.46	.58	1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	.40
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.27 1/2	.32	Squill Root, white	lb.	.22	.26	Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	.50
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	.90	Starch, iodized	lb.	.40	.44	Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	.20
Powdered	lb.	.60	.65	Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.20	.25	Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	.90
Tinnevely select	lb.	.40	.45	Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	.25	Powdered	lb.	.95	1.00
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	.50	Powdered	lb.	.26	.30	Belgian	lb.	.95	1.00
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	—	Storax, liquid	lb.	1.80	1.90	Powdered	lb.	.95	1.00
3-oz.	oz.	—	—	Stovain, 1/4 oz.	doz.	—	9.00	Vanillin	oz.	.75	.80
Sepia, True	oz.	—	.45	1/2 oz.	doz.	—	16.00	Vervain Root	lb.	.28	.35
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	.55	Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.27	.30	Sulphate	oz.	—	2.50
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	.80	Powdered	lb.	.33	.36	Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	.20
Citrate	oz.	—	1.15	Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.33	.36	Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	.50
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	1.10	Seed	lb.	.20	.22	Veronal	oz.	—	—
Iodide	oz.	—	1.19	Powdered	lb.	.25	.28	Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	.45
Lactate	oz.	—	1.00	Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	.12	Vervain Root	lb.	.30	.40
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.48	.50	Bromide	lb.	1.00	1.10	Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	1.35
Fused Cones	oz.	.50	.53	Carbonate	lb.	.55	.60	Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	.50
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	.65	Chloride	lb.	.55	.80	Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	.35
Oxide	oz.	1.05	1.10	Iodide	oz.	.40	.45	Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	.25
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	.30	Lactate	oz.	.15	.20	Water Pepper	lb.	.20	.25
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	.40	Nitrate, dry	lb.	.40	.45	Wax, Bay	lb.	.26	.30
Powdered	lb.	.29	.34	Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	—	Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	.50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	.25	Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	3.00	Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.50	.60
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	3.00	Salicylate	lb.	3.15	3.25	Japan	lb.	.20	.24
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	.45	Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	2.75	White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	.30
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.15	.17	Powdered	lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.26	.30
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	.17	Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th oz.	lb.	1.90	2.00	White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	.20
White, Conti's	lb.	.18	.20	Alk. pow'd, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	1.70	1.80	Whiting	lb.	.04	.05
Soap, soft, green	lb.	—	.25	Arsenate	oz.	—	2.00	Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	.15
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	.16	Arsenite	oz.	—	2.00	Ground	lb.	.14	.18
Cut	lb.	.20	.24	Glycerophosphate, 1/2 oz. v.	oz.	—	3.05	Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	.18
Powdered	lb.	.18	.24	Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	—	1.95	White	lb.	—	.25
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.30	.40	Phosphate	oz.	—	2.05	Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	.26
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.18	.22	Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	—	1.65	Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	.75
Arsenate	lb.	.25	.60	Sublimine, S. & G.	lb.	.23	.30	Witch Hazel, Extract, dou-ble Dist.	gal.	.70	.80
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	.75	Sugar of Milk, pow'd	lb.	.27	.32	Barrels	gal.	.55	.65
Benzoate	lb.	9.00	9.75	1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	.32	Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	.20
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02 1/2	.06	Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	1.35	Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	.18
Bichromate	lb.	.40	.45	L. & F.	oz.	—	1.10	Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.25	1.50
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	.10	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	16.00	Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	.30
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	.90	Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P.	lb.	17.00	20.00	Xeroform	lb.	—	—
Bromide	lb.	.85	1.05	Sulphothiol	lb.	—	3.50	Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	.22
Caedylate	oz.	4.00	4.40	Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	.50	Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.50	.70
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.50	1.75	Iodide	oz.	.35	.42	Benzoate	oz.	.40	.60
C.P., cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	.13	.19	Flowers	lb.	.04	.08	Bromide	lb.	.35	.40
Dried purified	lb.	.16	.18	Lae., precipitated	lb.	.48	.53	Chloride, fused	lb.	.50	1.00
Granulated	lb.	.02 1/2	.04	Roll	lb.	.03	.06	Granulated	lb.	.30	.45
Chlorate	lb.	.45	.75	Washed	lb.	.09	.12	Iodide	lb.	.35	.44
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	.18	Sumac bark	lb.	.12	.16	Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	.50
Cinnamate	oz.	.35	.40	Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	.40	Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	1.60
Citrate	lb.	.75	.85	Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.08	.12	Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	.25
Cyanide	lb.	.40	.55	Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	.06	Lactophosphate	oz.	—	—
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	.22	Purified	lb.	.16	.20	Oxide, American, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	.25
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	1.20	Tamarinds	kegs	3.00	3.00	Eng., Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	.55
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	.06	Tannalbin	oz.	—	.85	Peroxide	lb.	2.70	2.80
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02 1/2	.03	Tannoform	oz.	—	.50	Phenate	oz.	—	.25
Iodide (oz. 37-45)	lb.	5.15	5.75	Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.60	.70	Pheniosulphonate	lb.	1.10	1.20
Lactophosphate	lb.	.14	.18	No. Carolina, pt. cans.	doz.	—	.85	Permanganate	oz.	—	.45
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	—	.70	Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	.80	Phosphate	oz.	.50	.75
Nitrate	lb.	.17	.30	Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	.75	Phosphate	lb.	—	2.00
Nitrite	lb.	—	1.00	Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.	lb.	.65	.70	Salicylate	oz.	—	—
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	1.75	Terpinol	lb.	—	2.00	Stearate	lb.	—	.60
Perborate	lb.	.55	.60	Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	2.75	Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	.10
Permanganate, techn.	lb.	.40	.50	Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.35	C.P.	lb.	.18	.25
Phenylsulphonate	lb.	1.10	1.25	Theobromine	oz.	—	1.70	Valerate	lb.	7.00	7.75
				Theocoin	oz.	—	2.70	Oz.	oz.	.45	.50

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from

September 13 to September 27, inclusive

ACETONE—880 lbs., \$325, Brazil; 8,400 lbs., \$2,257, Italy; 1,250 lbs., \$511, Dutch East Indies; 700 lbs., \$313, Argentina.	\$10, Brazil; \$25, Panama; \$9, Mexico; \$11, Argentina; \$9, Colombia.	\$1,167, Denmark; 65,800 lbs., \$6,440, France; 6,760 lbs., \$947, Spain; 1,600 lbs., \$270, Mexico; 532 lbs., \$48, Guatemala.
ACID, ACETIC—134,800 lbs., \$30,000, Netherlands; 9,776 lbs., \$1,466, England; 1074 lbs., \$1,466, Australia; 13,050 lbs., \$3,001, England; 100 lbs., \$24, Panama; 100 lbs., \$21, San Domingo; 200 lbs., \$41, Guatemala; 110 lbs., \$8, Nicaragua; 836 lbs., \$76, Barbados; 90 lbs., \$12, Trinidad; 8,740 lbs., \$1,954, Brazil; 577 lbs., \$144, Mexico; 19,675 lbs., \$2,904, Argentina; 200 lbs., \$28, Ecuador.	CADMIUM—\$3,300, France; \$1,260, Italy.	GLYCERIN—80 lbs., \$49, Barbados; 3 lbs., \$3, Colombia; 3,160 lbs., \$1,663, England; 40 lbs., \$25, Honduras; 220 lbs., \$117, Chile; 100 lbs., \$39, Guatemala; 28 lbs., \$19, Trinidad; 35 lbs., \$25, British West Indies; 150 lbs., \$96, Brazil; 130 lbs., \$44, Colombia; 70 lbs., \$35, England; 552 lbs., \$122, Guatemala; 200 lbs., \$79, Mexico; 140 lbs., \$61, Colombia.
ACID, BORIC—180 lbs., \$67, Russia in Europe; 346 lbs., \$77, Colombia; 100 lbs., \$15, Panama; 500 lbs., \$78, San Domingo; 220 lbs., \$33, Venezuela; 200 lbs., \$31, Russia in Europe; 420 lbs., \$67, Brazil; 50 lbs., \$8, Colombia.	CALCIUM CARBIDE—120 lbs., \$6, Jamaica; 50 lbs., \$3, British West Indies; 60 lbs., \$3, French West Indies; 440 lbs., \$17, Hayti; 1,500 lbs., \$45, San Domingo; 2,700 lbs., \$81, Colombia; 3,960 lbs., \$149, British Guiana; 440 lbs., \$17, Venezuela; 178,734 lbs., \$6,720, Dutch East Indies; 79,400 lbs., \$4,332, New Zealand; 240 lbs., \$16, Panama; 10,632 lbs., \$345, Venezuela; 11,668 lbs., \$403, Costa Rica; 10,000 lbs., \$300, Panama; 428 lbs., \$20, French West Indies; 44,000 lbs., \$1,500, Argentina; 21,900 lbs., \$979, Venezuela; 14,000 lbs., \$520, Honduras; 340 lbs., \$16, Panama; 17,000 lbs., \$731, Salvador; 1,740 lbs., \$75, Mexico; 44,000 lbs., \$1,640, Chile.	GLUCOSE—94,920 lbs., \$2,440, Italy; 2,050,111 lbs., \$53,866, England; 13,687 lbs., Brazil; 258,966 lbs., \$6,587, Newfoundland; 13,560 lbs., \$401, Mexico; 2,034 lbs., \$52, Brazil; 705,120 lbs., \$17,766, France; \$93,640 lbs., \$23,210, England; 1,362 lbs., \$46, Newfoundland; 691,560 lbs., \$19,696, England; 774 lbs., \$16, Panama; 2,697 lbs., \$90, Cuba.
ACID, CARBOLIC—117,489 lbs., \$76,584, France; 25 lbs., \$26, Honduras; 110 lbs., \$80, Brazil; 100 lbs., \$73, Brazil; 1,800 lbs., \$2,618, Denmark.	CARBON BISULPHIDE—\$450, New Zealand; \$20, Cuba; \$22, Venezuela.	HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—\$4, Panama.
ACID, CITRIC—100 lbs., \$72, Mexico; 560 lbs., \$378, Cuba; 460 lbs., \$307, Brazil; 230 lbs., \$177, Colombia; 1,031 lbs., \$1,612, Spain; 66 lbs., \$49, Brazil; 400 lbs., \$285, Dutch East Indies; 112 lbs., \$96, Panama.	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—\$5,349, England; \$5,600, France.	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—\$54, Barbados; \$179, Cuba; \$227, Colombia; \$6, Panama; \$173, San Domingo; \$16, Nicaragua; \$85, Mexico; \$460, Cuba; \$18, San Domingo; \$113, Brazil; \$316, Peru; \$107, Guatemala; \$71, Mexico; \$66, Cuba; \$22, Dutch West Indies; \$270, Colombia.
ACID, CHROMIC—51 lbs., \$51, Brazil.	CASTOR OIL—10 gls., \$20, Honduras; 2,805 gls., \$3,480, Cuba; 500 gls., \$620, Chile; 10 gls., \$14, Colombia; 610 gls., \$755, Peru; 160 gls., \$180, Dutch East Indies; 65 gls., \$107, Nicaragua; 100 gls., \$143, Cuba; 87 gls., \$177, Chile; 20 lbs., \$30, Colombia; 10 lbs., \$14, Dutch Guiana; 50 gls., \$62, Jamaica; 2,000 gls., \$2,131, Cuba; 61 gls., \$26, Dutch Guiana; 110 gls., \$168, Peru; 61 gls., \$16, Honduras; 120 gls., \$147, Nicaragua; 1,000 gls., \$1,376, Cuba.	IODINE—\$255, Argentina.
ACID, LACTIC—50 lbs., \$60, Mexico; 75 lbs., \$81, Cuba.	CHLORAL HYDRATE—\$33, France; \$855, Brazil; \$4,820, England.	LEAD ACETATE—\$19, Cuba; \$834, Dutch East Indies; \$333, Brazil; \$50, Venezuela.
ACID, MURIATIC—32,835 lbs., \$550, Cuba; 3,051 lbs., \$212, San Domingo; 23,872 lbs., \$1,374, Cuba; 5 lbs., \$1, Brazil; 22 lbs., \$16, San Domingo; 25 lbs., \$7, Nicaragua; 1,898 lbs., \$66, Mexico; 120 lbs., \$7, Mexico.	CHLORINE—20,100 lbs., \$2,820, Russia in Europe.	LEAD ARSENATE—\$32, Barbados.
ACID, OXALIC—6,183 lbs., \$3,710, France; 352 lbs., \$204, Cuba; 55 lbs., \$35, Brazil; 440 lbs., \$273, Peru.	CHLOROFORM—\$616, Dutch East Indies; \$21, England; \$24, San Domingo; \$68, Costa Rica; \$377, Cuba; \$32, Brazil; \$12, Guatemala; \$30, British South Africa.	LEAD SUGAR—\$9, San Domingo.
ACID, PHOSPHORIC—818 lbs., \$194, Canada.	COCOA BUTTER—\$3, Jamaica; \$194, Argentina; \$232, Peru; \$118, Mexico; \$823, Japan; \$4,415, Australia; \$859, New Zealand.	LIME, CHLORIDE—\$2,248, Netherlands; \$178, Cuba; \$64, Australia; \$608, Panama; \$1,533, Netherlands; \$5, Costa Rica; \$5, Venezuela; \$19, Brazil.
ACID, PICRIC—516,299 lbs., \$434,579, France; 60 lbs., \$69, Cuba.	COCOANUT OIL—\$451, Peru.	LIME, SUPERPHOSPHATE—\$3,114, Australia.
ACID, SALICYLIC—22 lbs., \$54, Brazil.	CREAM OF TARTAR—\$34, San Domingo; \$2,00, Brazil; \$41, Guatemala; \$100, Colombia, \$86, Peru.	LITOTOLUOL—49,930 lbs., \$49,480, England.
ACID, SULPHURIC—3,780 lbs., \$148, British West Indies; 1,032 lbs., \$34, Danish West Indies; 98 lbs., \$15, Colombia; 80,283 lbs., \$2,843, British Guiana; 600 lbs., \$43, Dutch East Indies; 1,974 lbs., \$168, Australia; 110 lbs., \$24, Brazil; 450 lbs., \$62, Peru; 11,951 lbs., \$507, Trinidad; 2,454 lbs., \$80, British West Indies; 62,402 lbs., \$879, Cuba; 7,128 lbs., \$441, Brazil; 1,440 lbs., \$107, Chile; 300 lbs., \$33, Venezuela; 538 lbs., \$47, Guatemala; 250 lbs., \$15, Nicaragua; 85 lbs., \$14, Panama; 106,240 lbs., \$2,022, Mexico.	COPPER SULPHATE—11,567 lbs., \$1,071, Brazil; 20,240 lbs., \$1,860, Brazil; 200 lbs., \$23, Colombia; 6,571 lbs., \$723, Uruguay.	OPIMUM—\$12, Jamaica; \$125, Dutch Guiana; \$3, Honduras; \$120, Panama; \$152, Colombia; \$29, Brazil; \$140, Guatemala.
ACID, TARTARIC—112 lbs., \$77, Mexico; 50 lbs., \$37, Jamaica; 22 lbs., \$17, Brazil; 112 lbs., \$82, French West Indies; 100 lbs., \$92, Colombia.	CREOSOTE OIL—\$20, Cuba.	PEPPERMINT OIL—300 lbs., \$630, New Zealand; 1,000 lbs., \$1,331, England.
ALCOHOL—141 gls., \$34, Hayti; 65 gls., \$23, Colombia; 7 gls., \$5, Russia; 1,700 gls., \$700, British India; 333,850 gls., \$186,040, France; 983 gls., \$604, Argentina; 1,237,837 gls., \$339,306, France; 75 gls., \$64, Argentina.	DYES AND DYESTUFFS—\$2,312, France; \$8,284, Mexico; \$146, Barbados; 4,000 lbs., Uruguay; \$49, Venezuela; \$14,000, Russia in Europe; \$1,735, Australia; \$2,144, Italy; \$2,903, Brazil; \$4,709, France; \$5,913, Spain; \$35,201, England; \$22,725, Brazil; \$282, Chile; \$130, Venezuela; \$5,545, Spain; \$50, Cuba; \$3,150, Argentina; \$252, Colombia.	PERFUMERY—\$1,232, England; \$29, Honduras; \$436, Nicaragua; \$181, Panama; \$74, British West Indies; \$81, Cuba; \$13, Hayti; \$74, San Domingo; \$323, Brazil; \$38, Chile; \$120, Colombia; \$900, Peru; \$175, Venezuela; \$236, Panama; \$382, Mexico; \$37, Newfoundland; \$602, Barbados; \$786, Jamaica; \$48, Trinidad; \$193, British West Indies; \$1,176, Cuba; \$21, Danish West Indies; \$2,928, Brazil; \$213, Colombia; \$300, Ecuador; \$236, British Guiana; \$39, Dutch Guiana; \$260, Peru; \$70, Venezuela; \$5,860, Dutch East Indies; \$9,191, Australia; \$5,127, New Zealand; \$1,193, British West Africa; \$43, Costa Rica; \$228, Honduras; \$48, Nicaragua; \$696, Panama; \$110, Salvador; \$242, Jamaica; \$282, Cuba; \$199, Bolivia; \$1,462, Chile; \$38, Colombia; \$1,376, Ecuador; \$3,344, Peru; \$184, Venezuela; \$14, China; \$651, Straits Settlements; \$1,145, Hongkong; \$344, Philippine Islands; \$376, Portugal; \$1,004, Spain; \$57, England; \$162, Costa Rica; \$49, Guatemala; \$81, Panama; \$40, Mexico; \$35, Jamaica; \$667, Trinidad; \$226, British West Indies; \$319, Cuba; \$28, Dutch West Indies; \$25, French West Indies; \$191, Argentina; \$100, Bolivia; \$2,812, Brazil; \$100, Chile; \$114, Colombia; \$143, British Guiana; \$71, Dutch Guiana; \$201, Peru; \$181, Venezuela; \$22, Australia; \$30, British West Africa; \$1,419, France; \$300, Spain; \$2,121, England; \$215, British Honduras; \$515, Guatemala; \$743, Honduras; \$104, Nicaragua; \$2,251, Panama; \$92, Salvador; \$339, Mexico; \$481, Newfoundland; \$484, Cuba; \$103, Dutch West Indies; \$388, Hayti; \$375, Argentina; \$222, Chile; \$2,202, Colombia; \$298, Ecuador; \$673, Peru; \$24, Aden; \$1,172, British West Africa; \$2,972, British South Africa; \$458, Port Africa.
ALCOHOL, WOOD—6,672 gls., \$5,580, France; 600 gls., \$300, Colombia; 472 gls., \$365, New Zealand; 17,324 gls., \$9,638, France; 51 gls., \$36, Trinidad.	EPSOM SALT—5,040 lbs., \$126, Mexico; 672 lbs., \$31, British West Indies; 112 lbs., \$4, Hayti; 300 lbs., \$14, San Domingo; 12,500 lbs., \$550, Brazil; 787 lbs., \$26, Colombia; 200 lbs., \$7, Costa Rica; 297 lbs., \$16, Nicaragua; 110 lbs., \$4, Brazil; \$6, Mexico; \$10, British South Africa.	PETROLEUM JELLY—\$2,858, Netherlands, \$6,898, Russia in Europe; \$157, Panama; \$25, Mexico; \$221, Barbados; \$46, Jamaica; \$4, Trinidad; \$9, British West Indies; \$137, Cuba; \$113, Brazil; \$206, Chile; \$259, Ecuador; \$7, British Guiana; \$115, Peru; \$1,409, Japan; \$1,100, Russia in Asia; \$3,690, Australia; \$400, New Zealand; \$748, Italy; \$2,367, England; \$9, Honduras; \$57, Panama; \$30, Brazil; \$233, Chile; \$3,732, France; \$100, Spain; \$19, Costa Rica; \$156,
ALUMINUM SULPHATE—\$237, Argentina; \$1,403, Uruguay.	ETHER—\$4, Cuba; \$58, New Zealand; \$140, Cuba.	
AMMONIAC, SAL—500 lbs., \$48, Brazil.	ETHER SULPHURIC—\$134, Australia; \$50, New Zealand.	
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—\$325, Australia; \$82, Jamaica; \$265, Brazil; \$342, Panama; \$60, Colombia.	FLAVORING EXTRACTS—\$14, Jamaica; \$104, Cuba; \$52, Hayti; \$140, San Domingo; \$53, Venezuela; \$70, Jamaica; \$1,625, Cuba; \$5, British Guiana; \$28, Peru; \$70, Australia; \$83, New Zealand; \$124, Spain; \$47, Costa Rica; \$303, Panama; \$69, Jamaica; \$40, Ecuador; \$27, Venezuela; \$11, British India; \$62, Philippine Islands; \$9, Canada; \$45, Guatemala; \$97, Nicaragua; \$143, Panama; \$364, Mexico; \$58, Hayti; \$23, Colombia; \$202, Peru.	
AMMONIA, AQUA—\$7, Hayti.	FORMALDEHYDE—5,500 lbs., \$1,000, Australia; 1,690 lbs., \$290, New Zealand; 5,168,	
AMMONIUM, NITRATE—\$28,648, France; \$605, Australia; \$60,000, Italy; \$99,564, France.		
AMMONIUM, SULPHATE—\$5,727, Netherlands.		
ANTIMONY SALTS—\$4,436, Australia; \$34, Venezuela.		
ARSENIC—\$201, Brazil; \$345, Brazil.		
BALSAMS—\$850, Netherlands; \$102, England; \$165, France; \$11, British South Africa.		
BEESEWAX—25 lbs., \$6, Danish West Indies; 200 lbs., \$65, Chile; 251 lbs., \$104, British South Africa.		
BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—\$128, Colombia.		
BORAX—\$66, Panama; \$29, Cuba; \$1,800, Switzerland; \$484, Brazil; \$109, Colombia; \$3,100, Mexico; \$24, French West Indies;		

Exportations—Cont'd

Jamaica; \$16, Trinidad; \$125, Jamaica; \$32, Trinidad; \$11, British West Indies; \$27, Argentina; \$65, Brazil; \$73, Chile; \$1,000, Italy; \$250, England; \$11, Guatemala; \$21, Cuba; \$31, Argentina; \$12, Chile; \$22, Colombia; \$52, Ecuador.

POTASH, CHLORATE—3,360 lbs., \$1,529, Mexico; 2,000 lbs., \$400, Trinidad; 15,027 lbs., \$7,698, Brazil; 2,240 lbs., \$954, Argentina; 1,000 lbs., \$408, Ecuador; 3,848 lbs., \$5,309, Peru.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN—55 lbs., \$45, Portugal.

POTASSIUM BICHRIMATE—308 lbs., \$125, Mexico; 11,204 lbs., \$4,258, France; 5,291 lbs., \$2,492, Brazil.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE—12,400 lbs., \$6,700, Mexico.

QUICKSILVER—20,000 lbs., \$16,000, England; 50 lbs., \$75, Colombia; 150 lbs., \$200, Dutch Guiana.

QUININE—\$35, Australia; \$13, Trinidad; \$529, Brazil; \$38, Mexico; \$63, Colombia.

ROOTS AND HERBS—\$389, France; \$80, England; \$235, Mexico; \$219, Cuba; \$71, Japan; \$151, Australia; \$2,000, France; \$288, Italy; \$355, England; \$16, Panama; \$76, Denmark; \$245, France; \$2,832, England; \$103, Trinidad; \$10, Argentina; \$26, Brazil; \$49, Venezuela; \$9, Guatemala; \$12, Panama; \$110, Cuba; \$35, Hayti; \$32, Colombia.

SALOL—262 lbs., \$1,376, Mexico; 230 lbs., \$2,125, Japan; 7 lb., \$5, Trinidad; 118 lbs., \$413, Brazil.

SALT PETER—1,498 lbs., \$357, Cuba; 300 lbs., \$78, Guatemala; 96,956 lbs., \$24,235, Brazil; 3,000 lbs., \$750, Venezuela; 200 lbs., \$39, Panama; 57 lbs., \$15, Cuba; 6,817 lbs., \$1,670, Argentina; 435 lbs., \$92, British South Africa.

SODA ASH—347,416 lbs., \$4,947, Netherlands; 3,089 lbs., \$85, Cuba; 12,922 lbs., \$359, Colombia; 334,100 lbs., \$11,237, Italy; 375 lbs., \$7, Venezuela; 10,580 lbs., \$325, Norway; 305 lbs., \$10, Portugal; 545,675 lbs., \$17,697, Sweden; 400,000 lbs., \$4,400, Cuba; 6,801 lbs.,

\$263, Brazil; 14,482 lbs., \$143, Peru; 10,080 lbs., \$325, Norway; 305 lbs., \$10, Portugal; 545,675 lbs., \$17,697, Sweden; 400,000 lbs., 4,400, Cuba; 6,801 lbs., \$263, Brazil; 14,482 lbs., \$143, Peru; 10,080 lbs., \$391, Uruguay; 96 lbs., \$5, Guatemala; 28,482 lbs., \$740, Cuba; 400 lbs., \$18, Colombia.

SODA, CAUSTIC—886,181 lbs., \$36,655, France; 45,900 lbs., \$2,272, Cuba; 675 lbs., \$27, Danish West Indies; 6,426 lbs., \$215, Colombia; 3,375 lbs., \$128, Dutch Guiana; 2,056 lbs., \$92, Venezuela; 36,000 lbs., \$1,440, Dutch East Indies; 127,500 lbs., \$6,928, Australia; 1,224,411 lbs., \$48,116, Italy; 2,100 lbs., \$121, Nicaragua; 182,218 lbs., \$8,873, Brazil; 8,100 lbs., \$324, Chile; 2,100 lbs., \$99, Peru; 1,980 lbs., \$65, Trinidad; 9,377 lbs., \$371, Cuba; 761,633 lbs., \$30,198, Brazil; 560 lbs., \$28, Colombia; 19,400 lbs., \$733, Venezuela; 10,500 lbs., \$830, Dutch East Indies; 237,624 lbs., \$14,335, France; 2,700 lbs., \$101, Honduras; 40,502 lbs., \$1,433, Cuba; 35,100 lbs., \$1,200, Argentina; 13,269 lbs., \$769, Brazil; 6,750 lbs., \$300, Colombia; 54,934 lbs., \$2,040, Uruguay.

SODA, NITRATE—100 lbs., \$8, Canada; 454 lbs., \$25, Brazil.

SODA, SAL—1,000 lbs., \$17, Panama; 1,875 lbs., \$21, Jamaica; 3,400 lbs., \$35, Cuba; 5,625 lbs., \$57, British Guiana; 7,625 lbs., \$95, Panama; 375 lbs., \$5, Guatemala; 18,750 lbs., \$185, Brazil; 11,335 lbs., \$146, Panama; 1,875 lbs., \$21, Jamaica; 750 lbs., \$15, Peru.

SODIUM ACETATE—2,658 lbs., \$455, New Zealand; 50,732 lbs., \$6,610, England.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—167,000 lbs., \$5,000, Italy; 12,452 lbs., \$965, Netherlands; 8,590 lbs., \$173, Mexico; 2,000 lbs., \$40, Danish West Indies; 1,232 lbs., \$28, Colombia; 1,112 lbs., \$26, Venezuela; 97,447 lbs., \$25,939, France; 112 lbs., \$3, Nicaragua; 224 lbs., \$5, Hayti; 1,120 lbs., \$28, San Domingo; 5,500 lbs., \$101, Chile; 500 lbs., \$7, Colombia; 500 lbs., \$11, Venezuela; 2,800 lbs., \$58, Honduras; 1,053 lbs., \$45, Brazil; 221 lbs., \$7, Peru.

SODIUM BICHRIMATE—22,400 lbs., \$5,824, England; 97,477 lbs., \$25,939, France; 8,937 lbs., \$2,055, Argentina.

SODIUM CYANIDE—110 lbs., \$6, Brazil; 3,800 lbs., \$1,900, Mexico.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—544 lbs., \$16, Colombia; 38,400 lbs., \$907, Australia; 3,300 lbs., \$69, Brazil; 44,800 lbs., \$650, England; 50 lbs., \$15, Trinidad; 4,670 lbs., \$125, Brazil.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—112,000 lbs., \$12,320, Australia; 5,000 lbs., \$175, England.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—112 lbs., \$336, Australia; 1,150 lbs., \$2,185, France; 2,500 lbs., \$5,440, England; 4 lbs., \$10, Trinidad; 18 lbs., \$344, Brazil; 1,380 lbs., \$3,000, England.

SODIUM SALTS—\$20,266, England; \$24, Trinidad; \$20, British West Indies; \$694, Cuba; \$58, Australia; \$35, Portugal; \$97, Trinidad; \$1,420, Brazil; \$129, Venezuela; \$44, British Honduras; \$163, Panama; \$790, Argentina; \$81, Colombia; \$220, Peru.

SODIUM SILICATE—1,422 lbs., \$43, Nicaragua; 1,973 lbs., \$89, Trinidad; 47,426 lbs., \$45, Cuba; 240 lbs., \$10, Colombia.

SODIUM SULPHATE—165 lbs., \$4, Colombia; 610 lbs., \$11, Colombia.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—205,677 lbs., \$14,370, Russia in Asia; 228 lbs., \$21, Australia; 9,549 lbs., \$370, Mexico; 21,009 lbs., \$790, Brazil; 500 lbs., \$6, Venezuela.

SODIUM SULPHITE—364 lbs., \$16, Venezuela; 228 lbs., \$22, Australia.

SPONGES—26 lbs., \$13, Italy; 50 lbs., \$60, Brazil; 250 lbs., \$406, Argentina; 586 lbs., \$748, Uruguay; 27 lbs., \$60, Panama; 21 lbs., \$20, Brazil; 155 lbs., \$194, Australia; 50 lbs., \$54, Hayti; 38 lbs., \$38, Argentina.

SULPHUR—2 tons, \$58, Canada; 3 tons, \$104, Cuba; 6 tons, \$178, Brazil; 2 tons, \$70, Brazil; 1 ton, \$70, Mexico.

TRINITROTOLUOL—42,040 lbs., \$450,650, France.

WAX, VEGETABLE—1,000 lbs., \$205, Cuba.

WORM SEED OIL—\$56, Brazil.

ZINC OXIDE—2,600 lbs., \$161, Costa Rica; 30 lbs., \$17, Danish West Indies; 1,000 lbs., \$150, Peru; 265,600 lbs., \$20,938, France; 67,200 lbs., \$6,552, England; 4,000 lbs., \$355, French West Indies; 360 lbs., \$84, Colombia; 3,600 lbs., \$550, Australia; 68 lbs., \$48, Mexico; 4,711 lbs., \$623, Cuba; 300 lbs., \$60, Peru.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from September 18 to September 27, inclusive

ACIDS—38 drs., cresylic, Brown Bros. & Co., Glasgow. 52 drs., cresylic, W. E. Jordan, Glasgow. 240 cs., various, R. W. Graeff & Co., Rotterdam. 250 crates, formic, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam. 130 csks., oxalic, R. W. Graeff & Co., Rotterdam.

ALBUMEN—66 bgs., blood, A. Klipstein & Co., Glasgow.

ARGOLS—324 csks., Tartar Chemical Co., Naples. 2 csks., Peters, White & Co., Naples. 41 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Naples. 20 csks., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso. 219 pgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Liverpool. 315 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Liverpool.

ARSENIC SULPHIDE—1 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., London.

BALSAM—3 cs., copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena. 12 cs., tolu, Dodge & Olcott Co., Puerto Colombia. 4 boxes, copaiba, R. G. Barthold & Co., Puerto Cortez. 10 cs., copaiba, Silva, Bussenius & Co., Central America. 20 cs., copaiba, A. Held, Central America. 20 cs., copaiba, Brown Bros. & Co., Central America. 13 bgs., copaiba, General Export & Commission Co., La Guayra. 43 cs., copaiba, Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo.

BARKS—240 bgs., medicinal, A. Schmoll, Belize. 22 bgs., cinchona, Peek & Velsor, Rotterdam.

418 bs., cinchona, McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam. 6 bs., medicinal, H. B. M. Consul, Nassau. 4 bs., medicinal, Cohen & Co., Nassau. 104 bgs., medicinal, Goldsmith & Co., Panama. 12 bs., medicinal, Peek, Nelson & Gold, London. 2 bgs., cinchona, A. M. Capens & Sons, Puerto Colombia.

BEANS—4 cs., vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz. 5 cs., vanilla, American Trading Co., Vera Cruz. 14 csks., 241 bbls., tonka, American Trading Co., Trinidad.

BERRIES—52 bgs., cubeb, Jas. B. Horner, Rotterdam.

BISMUTH METAL—8 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London. 7 cs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., London. 7 cs., Merck & Co., London. 7 cs., Schulz & Ruckgaber, London.

CARDAMOMS—24 cs., A. Lewis & Co., London.

CASEIN—173 bgs., Mercantile Warehouse Co., London. 1,000 bgs., Casein Mfg. Co., Montevideo.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—2 cs., Defender Photo Supply Co., London. 1 csk., Gennett & Co., London.

COCOA BUTTER—150 bs., Core & Herbert, Rotterdam. 400 bs., S. L. Bartlett & Co., Rotterdam. 276 bs., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam.

COPRA—100 sacks, Dodwell & Co., Puerto Cortez. 136 bgs., Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Samana. 41 bgs., F. Baker Co., Cristobal. 11 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Port Morant.

CUTCH—200 bxs., British Bank of South America, Calcutta. 100 cs., H. B. M. Consul, Calcutta.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—28 chests, indigo, American Dyewood Co., London. 238 bgs., gambier, L. Littlejohn & Co., London. 5 cs., orchil liquor, A. De Ronde & Co., London. 2 csks., cudbear, W. A. Ross & Co., Liverpool. 2 csks., cudbear, Murray & Nickel Mfg. Co., Liverpool. 5 csks., dyewood extract, American Dyewood Co., Glasgow. 130 cs., gambier, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore. 30 csks., orchil, J. Campbell, Liverpool. 9 bgs., annatto, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio. 100 bgs., annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Port Morant. 50 chests, indigo, J. L. & D. S. Riker, London.

ESSENTIAL OILS—1 cse., citronella, Fritzsche Bros., Rotterdam. 1 cse., C. L. Huisking, Rotterdam. 50 3/4 cs., orange, Baring Bros. & Co., Naples. 50 3/4 cs., essence, W. J. Bush & Co., Naples. 75 cs., orange, J. B. Horner, Naples. 2 cs., lemon, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Port Morant.

FLOWERS—232 bgs., various, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

GLYCERIN—3 tanks, H. R. A. Grieser, Samana.

GELATIN—1 cse., J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., Bordeaux.

Imports—Cont'd

GUMS—

127 cs., arabic, Natl. Bank of Commerce, Liverpool.
283 bgs., chicle, American Chicle Co., Belize.
3 bgs., chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.
338 bgs., chicle, W. Wrigley & Co., Vera Cruz.
634 bgs., chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Vera Cruz.
16 cs., chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Panama.
33 bbls., olibanum, J. R. Marquette, Jr., London.
8 bgs., myrrh, Peek, Nelson & Gold, London.
600 bgs., arabic, Thurston & Braidich, London.
40 sacks, aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
IODINE—
521 kgs., S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, South Pacific.
HERBS—
31 bs., A. Woodruff & Co., Marseilles.
IRON OXIDE—
20 csks., Hanson & Van Winkle Co., Hull.
7 csks., G. A. & E. Meyer, Hull.
LEAVES—
1,538 bs., sage, A. Levi & Co., Piraens.
200 bs., sage, Irving Natl. Bank, Piraens.
61 pgs., medicinal, C. D. Stone & Co., Genoa.
25 bs., dried medicinal, A. Joensson, Genoa.
LEECHES—
2 cs., blood suckers, Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux.
LEES—
2,501 bgs., wine, Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
LICORICE—
1,463 bs., root, H. Utard, Seville.
LIME CITRATE—
175 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Naples.
211 csks., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Naples.
LOGWOOD—
69 tons, Sugar Products Co., Santo Domingo.
300 bgs., chips, A. A. Lindo & Co., Port Antonio.
MANGROVE BARK—
188 bgs., Muller, Schall & Co., Sanchez.
MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS
DRUG PREPARATIONS—
4 cs., drugs, Alps Drug Co., Genoa.
20 cs., medicine, Davies, Turner & Co., Genoa.
263 cs., drugs, T. Meadows & Co., London.
5 cs., medicine, Thos. Nevin, London.
99 pgs., medicine, Thos. Nevin, London.
1 cse., medicine, McKesson & Robbins, Halifax, N. S.

12 pgs., drugs, Gerhard & Dey, London.
10 pgs., drugs, Muhlein & Sternburg, London.
2 pgs., drugs, J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., Calcutta.

MERCURY—

11 flasks, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz.
14 flasks, Ledoux & Co., Vera Cruz.

NAPHTHALENE—

52 csks., Geisenheimer & Co., Hull.

OILS—

50 bbls., codliver, Natl. Aniline & Chem. Co., St. Johns, N. F.
137 csks., palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
13 cs., codliver, T. Meadows & Co., London.
900 pgs., coconut, Proctor & Gamble, London.
90 bbls., codliver, Swan & Finch, St. John's, N. F.
150 csks., cod oil, Swan & Finch Co., St. John's, N. F.
120 bbls., saponified creosote, Merck & Co., Hull.
13 drs., fusel, Read, Holliday & Sons, Hull.
20 cs., peanut, Lamont Corliss & Co., Rotterdam.
5 cs., linaloe, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz.
Quantity, coconut oil, in bulk, Philippine Vegetable Oil Co., Manila.
Quantity, coconut oil, in bulk, Smith & Schipper, Manila.
96 csks., palm, Thornett & Fehr, Marseilles.
195 bbls., codliver, 800 bbls. cod oil, Swan & Finch, St. John's, N. F.

PERFUMERY—

3 cs., Maurice Levy, Bordeaux.
3 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Bordeaux.
30 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
32 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
12 cs., Ungerer & Co., Bordeaux.
10 cs., Dinglestedt & Co., Copenhagen.
3 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Marseilles.
9 cs., T. D. Downing & Co., Bordeaux.

POTASSIUM SALTS—

64 bbls., A. Klipstein & Co., Barcelona.

QUININE—

20 cs., C. F. Gebhardt, Rotterdam.

ROOTS—

9 bgs., sarsaparilla, R. G. Barthold & Co., Puerto Cortez.
56 bs., henequen, H. Marquardt & Co., Puerto Cortez.
50 bgs., canagria, W. Benkert, Vera Cruz.
16 bs., medicinal, J. S. Sembrada & Co., Central America.
1 bx., ipecac, Lin Fong & Co., Panama.
3 bgs., ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Panama.
3 bs., medicinal, A. Joensson, Genoa.
40 bgs., squills, Smith, Kline, French & Co., Palermo.
34 bgs., squills, Natl. Aniline & Chem. Co., Palermo.
34 bgs., squills, P. E. Anderson & Co., Palermo.

SALVARSAN—

49 pgs., H. A. Metz, Rotterdam.

SODIUM CYANIDE—

500 cs., Carr Bros., Glasgow.

SODIUM PRUSSATE—

20 cs., casks, McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—

125 drs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.

SOAP—

1,000 cs., castile, J. D. Woodlinger & Co., Leghorn.

SUMAC—

3,500 bgs., Nafra Co., Palermo.
700 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Palermo.

SPICES—

16 bgs., ginger, Dodwell & Co., Puerto Cortez.
32 cs., nutmegs, W. Haines & Co., Rotterdam.
61 bgs., chillies, Old & Wallace, Naples.
44 sacks, cinnamon, Busk & Daniels, Manila.
518 cs., 50 bxs., nutmegs, Jas. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore.
100 bgs., pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.
50 bgs., pimento, New York & West India Trading Co., Port Morant.
4 cs., pimento, J. Alcantara, Valencia.

SPONGES—

8 bgs., Gallagher & Ascher, London.
20 bs., National Sponge & Chamois Co., Belize.
11 bs., F. E. Pearce, Nassau.
77 bs., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau.
127 bs., Leoussi, Clonney & Co., Nassau.
146 bs., D. Davis & Co., Nassau.
112 bs., Cohen & Co., Nassau.
14 bs., A. Moses & Co., Turk's Island.
34 bs., National Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana.

TALC—

23 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
500 bgs., powder, Colgate & Co., Genoa.
1,000 bgs., Binney, Smith & Co., Genoa.
1,000 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Genoa.
500 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Genoa.

TARTAR—

45 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Genoa.
91 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Naples.
435 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.

TERPINOL—

2 csks., Rockhill & Vietor, Rotterdam.

WAX—

46 pgs., bees, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Santiago.
2 cs., bees, Busk & Daniels, Manila.
7 bgs., bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Santo Domingo.
20 bgs., bees, F. Ricart & Co., San Domingo.
8 bgs., bees, Mecke & Co., La Romana.
2 bgs., bees, W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez.
6 bgs., bees, F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez.
9 bgs., bees, Porcella, Vicini & Co., Samana.
4 bgs., bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Samana.

LANGLEY & MICHAELS TO BUILD ADDITION

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 18.—The Langley & Michaels Company, wholesale druggists, has purchased property on the west side of First street, between Market and Mission streets, containing 10,200 square feet. The price paid was \$75,000. The lot has a frontage of 40 feet on First street and a depth of 167 feet, with the connecting lot facing on Stevenson street of 87 by 40 feet. The Langley & Michaels Company already owns the adjoining property, 60 by 130 feet, on the corner of First and Jessie streets. With this purchase the company now has a frontage of 100 feet on First street by 130 feet on Jessie street, with 87 by 80 feet on Stevenson street. This makes a total of 18,000 square feet. It is the intention of the company to erect a seven-story building as an addition to its present seven-story concrete building. This will give the drug concern nearly three times its present floor space.

C. G. BACKUS, 417 Canal street, New York has been appointed New York State representative for Manning-Loeb Company, Matawan, N. J., manufacturer of chemicals.

MOROCCO LOOKS TO U. S. FOR DRUGS

Writing from Gibraltar, United States Consul B. L. Sprague says that stocks of drugs, chemicals, medicines and soap, with other commodities bought before the war from European markets, are almost exhausted in Morocco and importers at Gibraltar who supply the whole of that country will have no other alternative than to secure their future supplies from the United States.

Attempts have been made to get some of the articles most urgently required from Spain, but without success, and taking into account that Gibraltar forms part of the Spanish mainland, surprise is expressed that Spain has not seized this opportunity to increase its trade with that port.

LOUISA, KY.—After several months of experimenting the Louisa Chemical Company is now manufacturing sodium chlorate in commercial quantities. Dr. J. R. Withrow of the Ohio State University established a successful process upon which the plant is now operating at full capacity. The first shipments have been forwarded recently.

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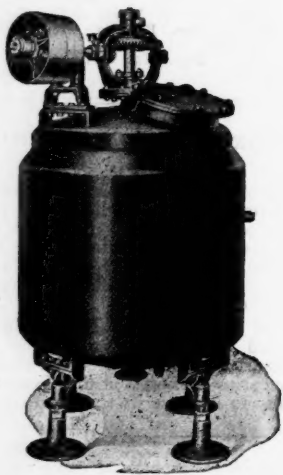
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